Report on the Administration of the State of Karnataka 1988-89

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GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE OF KARNATAKA - 1988-89

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,

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P R E F A C E

The Annual Administrative Report of the State of Karnataka for the year 1988-89 has been compiled by the Directorate of Economics and Statstics.

The First Chapter is chiefly introductory, while the second and third chapters deal with Legislation and Administration of justice, respectively.

The remaining Chapters give a brief account of the working of the several departments of the State Government during the year 1988-89.

Chief Secretary.

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CHAPTER - I

THE PROFILE

The Profile

1.1 Karnataka, blessed with beautiful river valleys, majestic hill ranges, lovely beaches, breath-taking water falls, wildlife sanctuaries, archaeological monuments, sculptural wonders, evergreen forests and natural landscapes, is a land of bewitching beauty. It witnessed the rise and flourish of many renowned kingdoms and dynasties as also of religious reformers' and teachers. This land has made significant contributions to the rich literary, artistic and cultural wealth of the nation.

1.2 With the enactment of States' Reorganisation Act 1956, the enlarged state of Mysore came into being and it acquired its present name of Karnataka on 1.11.1973. Bangalore City is the capital of the State.

1.3 Situated in the west-central part of the peninsular region of India, the state streches between 11 degree 31' and 18 degree 45' north latitude and 74 degree 12' and 78 degree 40' east longitude. It is bounded by the State of Maharashtra in the North, Andhra Pradesh in the East, Tamil Nadu in the South and South East, Kerala in the South-West, Goa in the North-West and by the Arabian sea in the West. Its greatest length is about 700 kms. (North to South) and width 400 kms. (East to West). It has an area of about 1.91 lakh sq. kms. and ranks eighth among the States in the country.

1.4 The state can be divided into four natural regions viz. (i) Coastal region in the west spread to about 300 kms. from Mangalore in the South to Karwar in the North -its width varied from 12 to 64 kms.; (ii) Malnad region-renowned for its luxurious vegetation, copious rainfall and undulating terain-formed the eastern boundary of the coastal plain-its width ranges from 45 to 100 kms, (iii) the Northern maidan is a plateau of about 625 mtrs. of average elevation; climatically the region is dry with hot summers, warm winters and with low and unreliable rainfall; the region is drained by the Krishna and its tributaries, viz., the Thungabhadra, the Malaprabha and the Bhima and (iv) the Southern Maidan lies to the South of Northern Maidan and West of Malnad region and has cool and salubrious climate; the region is endowed with rich mineral resources; Cauvery river with six major tributaries constitutes the economic life-line of the region.

1.5 Broadly, four types of soils are found in the state. They are: (a) black soils in most of the northern maidan, (b) red loamy and red sandy soils in the southern maidan, (c) lateritic soils in small pockets in the districts of Bidar, Bangalore and in the Malnad region and (d) alluvial soils in the coastal region and lower reaches of river vallyes.

1.6 The state is blessed with an equavable climate all through the year; essentially of tropical monsoon type. There are four main seasons characterised by different climatic conditions. They are; January-February, a cool and dry season, March-May, a hot and dry season, June-September, the main rainy season and October-December the subsidiary rainy season. Highest maximum temperature of 44.5 degree centigrade at Raichur (RCR district) and lowest minimum temperature of 7.5 degree centigrade at Mercara (Kodagu district) were recorded during 1988.

1.7 Normal annual rainfall in the state is 1,139 mms. and most of it is received during the South West monsoon months of June-September. The North-East monsoon rainfall during October-December is also of considerable significance in the State. However, the quantum of rainfall varies from region to region. While the Malnad region experiences profuse rainfall, the north eastern and south-eastern parts experience very low rainfall. During the year (1988), the average actual rainfall in the State was 1,204 mms.

1.8 The state is divided into four Revenue divisions which are further sub-divided into 20 districts and 175 taluks. There are about 30,000 villages including uninhabited villages and 250 cities and towns otherwise classified as urban areas.

1.9 As per the 1981 census, the total population in the state was 371 lakhs, of which, 189 lakh were males and 182 lakh females. The density of population was 194 per sq.km. The estimated population as at the end of March 1989 was 436 lakhs.

1.10 The sex-ratio, according to 1981 census, was 963 females (per 1,000 males). 71% of the population lived in rural areas and the rest in urban areas. The economically active population was 149 lakhs (40% of the total population). SC and ST population constituted 15% and 5% respectively of the total population.

1.11 Agriculture is the mainstay of the people. Its percentage contribution to the net state domestic product at current and constant (1980-81) prices was 34% and 36% respectively during 1988-89. As per the Agricultural Census 1985-86, the total number of land holdings was 49 lakhs and the total area operated was 119 lakh hectares. Marginal and small holdings which constituted 63 percent of the total holdings, accounted for 28 lakh ha. or 23% of the total area of all holdings. And, semi-medium and medium holdings which accounted for 33% of the total holdings accounted for 68 lakh ha. or 57% of total area. Thus, the agrarian structure in the state is dominated by smaller holdings.

1.12 The principal crops of the state are; rice, ragi and jowar among cereals, gram and tur among pulses and groundnut, sesamum and sunflower among oil seeds. Cotton and sugarcane are the important commercial crops. The state is also known for important plantation crops, like, cardamom, pepper, cashewnut as also coffee, tea and arecanut. The state is horticulturally quite advanced. Besides, vegetables like tomatoes, cabbages, beans, brinjals and fruits, like, mangoes, grapes, plantains, guava, oranges are also cultivated.

1.13 Of the 191 lakh ha. of geographical area, the net cropped area was 105 lakh ha. (55%) and the total or gross cropped area was 118 lakh ha.

1.14 Of the area cultivated, the area under food and non-food crops was 81 lakh ha. (69%) and 37 lakh ha. (31%) respectively. Among the food crops, cereals and millets were grown in an area of 57 lakh ha. (48%) and pulses in 16 lakh ha. (14%). Of the area under cereals and millets, the area covered by rice, ragi and jowar were 12 lakh ha. (10%), 12 lakh ha. (10%) and 21 lakh ha. (18%) respectively. Among the non-food crops, groundnut and other oil seeds and cotton were grown in an area of 13 lakh ha. (11%), 12 lakh ha. (10%) and 7 lakh ha. (6%) respectively.

1.15 Under High Yielding Varieties programme, rice, ragi, jowar, bajra, wheat and maize were the cereals covered. The total area covered under these crops was 29 lakh ha. or 25% of the total cropped area under these crops.

1.16 Of the total foodgrains produced (67 lakh tonnes) during the year, cereals constituted 62 lakh tonnes (93%) and pulses 5 lakh tonnes (7%). Among the non-food crops, contribution of oil seeds and fibre was 14 lakh tonnes and 9 lakh bales respectively.

1.17 The state, to a large extent, depended on rainfall for its agriculture. The major sources of irrigation were: canals, tanks and wells - together they irrigated an area of 21 lakh ha. (net) or 26 lakh ha. (gross). The proportion of gross irrigated area to the gross cropped area was only 22%. The largest irrigated crop was paddy (31%).

1.18 Of the total geographical area of the state, only 16% was covered by forests as against 33 1/3% stipulated in the National Policy for maintenance of ecological balance. Though a major part of the forest was of inferior type, covered by shrub jungles, forests in malnad region are rich with economic species like: teak, rosewood, honne, mathi, sandalwood, etc.

1.19 With a coastal line of about 300 kms. the state has a few natural harbours, like, Karwar and Mangalore. The state has rich marine fishery resources. There are inland resources

also with considerable scope for development of fisheries.

1.20 The state is endowed with rich mineral resources and perhaps is the only gold producing state in the country. It is known for its vast reserves of iron ore of high grade, most of which is exported, granite, ornamental stones and for other minerals like, manganese, limestone, bauxite, etc.

1.21 The state has ben a pioneer in the country in the exploitation and development of hydro-electricity. The first hydro-electric power station in India was commissioned at Shivanasamudra in Mandya district. There were 10 hydro-electric and one thermal power stations with a combined installed capacity of about 22,161 Million Units, the electricity generated was 9,262 Million Units. Industry and agriculture were the major users of electricity.

1.22 The state occupies a conspicuous place in the industrial map of the country. It can boast of some of the key industries in the country, viz. air crafts, telephones, defence electronics, iron and steel, cement, etc. Bangalore is a city of electronic industries. However, of late, the pace of industrialisation has retarded chiefly due to power shortage. There were 12,762 factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948 employing about 8 lakh workers during the year. The industrial relations scenario in Karnataka by and large was peaceful during the year without much strikes and lockouts.

1.23 Educationally, the state is one of the advanced states in the country The literacy rate, according to the 1981 census, was 39%. There was difference between the literacy rate of males and females and also between urban and rural areas. It was 49% and 28% in case of the former and 57% and 31% in case of the latter. There were about 38,145 primary and 3,932 high schools in the state. The state has the distinction of having the largest number of medical and engineering colleges in the country.

1.24 The state had 286 hospitals with a total bed strength of 33,968. The bed-population ratio was 1:1,280. Besides, there were 836 Primary Health Centres with a bed strength of 6,571 and 848 Public Health Units.

1.25 The state had a good net work of 127 thousand kms. of roads, of which 82 thousand kms. (65%) were surfaced. It had a railway route length of 3,055 kms. consisting of 685 km. of broad-guage, 2,222 kms. of meter-gauge and 148 kms. of narrow-gauge. It was fairly well developed in the matter of communications. There were 9,606 post offices, 3,538 telegraph offices and 270 thousand telephones.

1.26 The total number of vehicles registered in the state was 11 lakhs of which 9 lakhs (82 percent) alone were two-wheelers and one lakh (9 percent) private cars.

1.27 Karnataka has a well developed banking net-work; it is one of the well developed states in the country. The total number of bank branches in the state was 4,130. Deposits mobilised and advances made were Rs.7,066 crores and Rs.6,858 crores respectively and the credit-deposit ratio was 97 percent.

1.28 There were 25,513 Co-operative Societies in the state, of which 4,681 (18 percent) were Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies. The total amount of advances made by the agricultural credit co-operative societies was Rs.304 crores. Under the public distribution system, there were 16,605 fair price depots in the state, of which 4,419 were in urban and 12,186 were in rural areas. The total number of ration card holders was 80 lakhs. The number of Regulated Markets in the state was 372. Total value of turnover in these markets was Rs.1,729 crores during the year.

1.29 The Net State Domestic Product was about Rs.16,447 crores at current prices and Rs.9,000 crores at constant (1980-81) prices; the corresponding per capita were Rs.3,787 and Rs.2,072.

1.30 As per the Karnataka Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis, Mandal Panchayat and Nyaya Panchayat Act, 1983, which received Presidential assent in July 1985, elections to Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats were held during January 1987 and Local bodies came into existence on Ist April 1987. This system constituted an important step in the democratic decentralisation of administration in the State. Detailed guidelines regarding the funding, planning and personnel were issued.

1.31 The three institutions, established under the 1983 Act viz. Zilla Parishads, Taluk Panchayat Samithis and Mandal Panchayats, constituted the three tiers of local government at and below district levels. The first and the last were elected bodies, accountable to the people . The Taluk Panchayat Samithis were co-ordinating and advisory bodies at the taluk level.

1.32 Sri P. Venkatasubbaiah functioned as Governor of the State during the year.

* * * *

C H A P T E R – 2

LEGISLATION

2.1 Acts Passed By the Karnataka State Legislature:

2.1.1 Twenty Seven Acts were pased by the State Legislature during the years, of which six were substantial and the remaining amendments. The Acts passed by the Legislature were as follows:

2.1.2 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1988 ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 4 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಧನ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 1988

1987–88ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದ ನೇವೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಚಿತ ನಿಧಿಯಿಂದ ಪಾವತಿ, ಅದರೊಳಗಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡಲು ಒಂದು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಚಿತ ನಿಧಿಯಿಂದ 1987–88ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 340 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ನೀಡಿಕೆ. ದಿನಾಂಕ 30–3–1988ರಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಿತು.

2.1.3 Karnataka Act No.5 of 1988 – The Industrial Disputes (Karnataka Amendment) Act, 1987:

An Act further to amend the Industrial Disputes Act 1947 in its application to the State of Karnataka. Sections 10, 11 and 25K were amended. New Section 10B was inserted. It received the assent of the President on 11.2.1988.

2.1.4 Karnataka Act No.6 of 1988 – The Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1966. Section 63 was amended. Karnataka Ordinance No.6 of 1987 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 15.4.1988.

2.1.5 Karnataka Act No.7 of 1988 – The Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) (Amendement) Act, 1988.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1973. New Section 26A was inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 15.4.1988.

2.1.6 Karnataka Act No.8 of 1988 – The Karnataka Housing Board (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Housing Board Act, 1962. Sections 2, 3, 10, 13, 15 to 19, 23 to 26, 29, 31 to 34, 38, 39, 45, 46, 50, 52, 54, 55, 70, 74 and Chapter III were amended. New Sections 18A, 32A, 54A and 54B were inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 15.4.1988.

2.1.7 Karnataka Act No.9 of 1988 - The Karnataka Legislature Salaries: Pensions and Allowances (Second Amendment) Act, 1987:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legislature Pensions and Allowances Act, 1956. Section 11A was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 15.4.1988.

2.1.8 Karnataka Act No.10 of 1988 - The Karnataka Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Stamp Act 1957. The schedule of the Act was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 15.4.1988.

2.1.9 Karnataka Act No.11 of 1988 - The Bangalore Development Authority (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Bangalore Development Authority Act, 1976. Sections 2 and 3 were amended. New Section 12A was inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 28.4.1988.

2.1.10 Karnataka Act No.12 of 1988 - The Karnataka Prohibition of Beggary (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Prohibition of Beggary Act, 1975. Sections 19 and 22 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 15.4.1988.

2.1.11 Karnataka Act No.13 of 1988 - The Karnataka Universities of Agricultural Sciences (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Universities of Agricultural Sciences Act, 1963. Section 8 was amended. Karnataka Ordinance No.9 of 1987 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 28.4.1988.

2.1.12 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1988 ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 14 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಧನ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ (ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ–2) ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1988

1988–89ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದ ನೀವೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಚಿತ ನಿಧಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಆದರಾಳಿಗಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಪೊರತ್ತಗಳ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡಲು ಒಂದು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಚಿತ ನಿಧಿಯಿಂದ 1988–89ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 48 ಶತ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ನೀಡಿಕೆ. ದಿನಾಂಕ 30–6–1988ರಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆಯಿತು.

2.1.13 Karnataka Act No.15 of 1988 - The Karnataka Sales Tax (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957. Sections 2,3A,5,5A,10A,12A,12B,18,22,43, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Eighth Schedules were amended, Second Schedule was substituted and a new section 19A was inserted. It received the assent of the Governor on 26.7.1988.

2.1.14 Karnataka Act No.16 of 1988 - The Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957. Section 2 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 26.7.1988.

2.1.15 Karnataka Act No.17 of 1988 - The Karnataka Entertainments Tax (Second Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Entertainments Tax Act, 1958. Sections 3C, 4 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 9.9.1988.

2.1.16 Karnataka Act No.1 of 1989 - The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act 1957. Schedule was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 17.10.1988.

2.1.17 Karnataka Act No.2 of 1989 - The Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation (Second Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1957. Section 10 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 20.1.1989.

2.1.18 Karnataka Act No.3 of 1989 - The Karnataka Appropriation Act, 1988:

An Act to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the services of financial year 1988-89. Issue of Rs.20 crores out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the year 1988-89. It received the assent of the Governor on 20.1.1989.

2.1.19 Karnataka Act No.4 of 1989 - The Karnataka Appropriation (No.4) Act, 1988:

An Act to provide for authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet the amount spent on certain services during the financial year 1984-85 in excess of the amount granted for those services and for that year. Issue of Rs.65 crores out

of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet certain excess expenditure for the financial year 1984-85. It received the assent of the Governor on 20.1.1989.

2.1.20 Karnataka Act No.5 of 1989 - Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Court Fees and Suits Valuation Act, 1958. Schedules I and II were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 3.2.1989.

2.1.21 Karnataka Act No.6 of 1989 - Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Act, 1988.

An Act further to amend the Karnataka State Universities Act, 1976. Sections 17 and 21 were amended. Karnataka ordinance No.8 of 1987 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 3.2.1989.

2.1.22 Karnataka Act No.7 of 1989 - The Karnataka State Universities (Second Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka State Universities Act, 1976, Section 73 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 20.1.1989.

2.1.23 Karnataka Act No.8 of 1989 - The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend certain taxation laws in force in the State of Karnataka. Karnataka Act No.25 of 1957, Karnataka Act No.27 of 1979, Karnataka Act No.2 of 1957 were amended. Karnataka Ordinance No.2 of 1988 was repealed. It received the assent of the Governor on 20.1.1989.

2.1.24 Karnataka Act No.9 of 1989 - The Karnataka Legal Aid Board (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Legal Aid Board Act, 1981. Section 4 was amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 22.2.1989.

2.1.25 Karnataka Act No.10 of 1989 - The Karnataka Forest (Amendment) Act, 1987:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Forest Act, 1963. Sections No.2, 16, 22, 24, 33, 41, 46, 77, 87, 98A, 98B, 99 and 101A were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 22.2.1989.

2.1.26 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1989 — ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 11

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಧನ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ (ಲೇಖಾನುದಾನ) ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1989

1989—90ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದ ನೀಪೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಚಿತ ನಿಧಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರೊಳಗಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕ ಮೊತ್ತಗಳ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಕಾಗಿ

ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡಲು ಒಂದು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಚಿತ ನಿಧಿಯೊಳಗಿಂದ 1989–90ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಾಗಿ 26 ಶತ ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ನೀಡಿಕೆ. ದಿನಾಂಕ 31–3–1989ರಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.

2.1.27 ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1989 – ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 12 – ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಧನವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ 1989

1988–89ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷದ ನೇವೆಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಚಿತ ನಿಧಿಯಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರೊಳಗಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಅಧಿಕ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳ ಸಂದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ವಿನಿಯೋಗಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ನೀಡಲು ಒಂದು ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ. ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಸಂಚಿತ ನಿಧಿಯಿಂದ 1988–89ನೇ ಹಣಕಾಸು ವರ್ಷಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸುಮಾರು 95 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂ.ಗಳ ನೀಡಿಕೆ. ದಿನಾಂಕ 31–3–1989ರಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆದಿದೆ.

2.1.28 Karnataka Act No. 13 of 1989 – The Karnataka Civil Court Laws (Amendment) Act, 1988:

An Act further to amend the Karnataka Small Cause Courts Act, 1964 and the Karnataka Civil Courts Act, 1964. Karnataka Act No.11 of 1964 and Karnataka Act No.21 of 1964 were amended. It received the assent of the Governor on 31.3.1991.

2.2 Ordinances issued during the year:

2.2.1 Five Ordinances were promulgated by the Governor during the year.

Ordinance No.	Title of the Ordinance
1.	The Karnataka State Universities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.
2.	The Karnataka Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1988.
3.	The Karnataka State Conduct of Examination and Prevention of Malpractices Ordinance, 1988.
4.	The Karnataka Relief Undertakings (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989.
5.	The Karnataka Legislature (Prevention of Disqualification) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989.

C H A P T E R - 3

JUDICIARY AND DEPARTMENTS UNDER LAW AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS SECRETARIAT.

3.1 JUDICIARY

3.1.1 Judiciary in Karnataka comprises of (i) the High Court of Karnataka, the highest judicial body in the State and (ii) other subordinate courts, viz, City Civil and Sessions Courts, Small Causes Courts, Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, District Sessions Courts, Magistrates Courts and Family Courts. The Chief Justice of the High Court was the Head of the Judiciary in the State. He was assisted by 19 other Judges. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prem Chand Jain, continued to function as Chief Justice during the year.

3.1.2 A total number of 381 judicial officers were excercising appellate or original jurisdiction in various sub-ordinate courts of the State.

3.1.3 The total expenditure incurred and revenue realised in the Courts (including High Court) were Rs.2,365 lakhs and Rs.1,652 lakhs respectively.

3.1.4 During the year, 3 Munsiff and Judicial Magistrate I Class Courts were established one at Naragund in Dharwad district and two courts at Honnali and Sorab of Shimoga district. The II Additional Munsiff and JMFC Court with additional staff during the year.

3.1.5 Work turned out by High Court and Sub-ordinate Courts during the year on Civil and Criminal side was as shown below.

I CIVIL CASES

(No.)

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Opening Balance	Filed/ Refiled	Total for disposal	Dispo-sed of	Closing Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A.	High Court:					
1.	Regular Appeals (First Appeals)	11,260	3,887	15,147	2,998	12,149
2.	Second Appeals	3,432	958	4,390	961	3,429
3.	Civil Revision Petitions	5,898	6,815	12,713	5,374	7,339
4.	Sales Tax Revision Petitions	241	78	319	57	262
5.	Sales Tax Appeals	131	18	149	19	130
6.	Civil Petitions	486	327	813	441	372
7.	Probate Civil Petitions	15	22	37	24	13
8.	Testamentary original suits	2	-	2	-	2
9.	Company Petitions	131	131	262	86	176
10.	Company Applications	2,272	859	3,131	1,329	1,802
11.	Original side Appeals	40	19	59	26	33
12.	S.C.L.A.Ps	4	85	89	86	3
13.	Writ Petitions	44,479	19,273	63,752	24,531	39,221
14.	Writ Appeals	2,530	1,986	4,516	2,296	2,220
15.	Civil Referred cases	5	10	15	10	5
16.	Income Tax Referred cases	1,031	10	1,041	329	712
17.	Tax Referred cases	570	9	579	174	405
18.	Election Petitions	6	8	14	7	7
19.	Contempt of Court cases	35	309	344	268	76

Sl. No.	Nature of cases	Opening Balance	Filed/ Refiled	Total for disposal	Dispo-sed of	Closing Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Miscellaneous Petitions	-	5	5	5	-
	Total I-A	72,568	34,809	1,07,377	39,021	68,356
B.	Courts Subordinate to High Court:					
1.	Original Suits	1,33,222	71,684	2,04,906	59,254	1,45,652
2.	Small Cause Suits	12,796	17,130	29,926	16,600	13,326
3.	Execution cases	58,763	44,224	1,02,987	38,398	64,589
4.	Miscellaneous cases	2,35,036	58,556	2,93,592	63,475	2,30,117
5.	Insolvency cases	260	76	336	60	276
6.	Regular Appeals	14,264	4,855	19,119	3,753	15,366
7.	Miscellaneous Appeals	10,187	6,497	16,684	5,571	11,113
	Total: I-B	4,64,528	2,03,022	6,67,550	1,87,111	4,80,439
	Total I (A+B)	5,37,096	2,37,831	7,74,927	2,26,132	5,48,795
	II. CRIMINAL CASES					
A.	High Court:					
1.	Criminal Appeals	1,005	909	1,914	448	1,466
2.	Revision cases	1	7	8	5	3
3.	Revision petitions	334	553	887	494	393
4.	Criminal petitions	306	1,720	2,026	1,403	623
5.	Contempt of Court cases	5	12	17	7	10
	Total - A	1,651	3,201	4,852	2,357	2,495

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B.	Courts Sub-ordinate to the High Court:					
1.	Sessions cases	2,468	1,761	4,229	1,282	2,947
2.	Criminal cases	3,89,585	4,99,707	8,89,292	4,68,264	4,21,028
3.	Special Criminal Cases	585	301	886	276	610
4.	Criminal Miscellaneous cases	18,539	26,405	44,944	22,318	22,626
5.	Criminal Appeals	2,204	1,590	3,794	1,340	2,454
6.	Criminal Miscellaneous Appeals	89	48	137	77	60
7.	Criminal Revision cases	95	125	220	129	91
8.	Criminal Revision Petitions.	2,390	3,208	5,598	2,278	3,320
	Total - B	4,15,955	5,33,145	9,49,100	4,95,964	4,53,136
	Total II- (A+B)	4,17,606	5,36,346	9,53,952	4,98,321	4,55,631
	Grand Total (I+II)	9,54,702	7,74,177	17,28,879	7,24,453	10,04,426

3.1.6 Of the total number of 17,28,880 cases, 55 percent were Criminal. Among 7,74,928 Civil cases, Miscellaneous cases accounted for 38 percent. Cases disposed during the year was 42 percent of the total number of cases, of which criminal cases disposed was 69 percent of the total disposal. Considering the number of cases disposed, the total expenditure and the revenue realised, the average expenditure per disposal and revenue realised was Rs.326 and Rs. 228 respectively.

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3.2 Directorate of Prosecutions and Government Litigations.

3.2.1 The Directorate was responsible for (i) effective conducting of prosecution in major/grave criminal cases and (ii) to supervise the Government civil litigation pertaining to the courts of the munsiffs and combined munsiff magistrate courts in the State. The main functions of the Directorate were to: (i) arrange for conduct of prosecution in criminal cases and conduct of Government civil litigation work in civil suits on behalf of the State in the courts of Munsiffs and Munsiff Magistrates; (i) advise and guide the investigating officers in Police Department and officers of other departments in investigation and prosecution of criminal cases; (iii) examine the judgements and orders rendered by the courts of Magistrates and Sessions judges and to recommend to the Government for preferring appeals or revisions; (iv) scrutinise and approve the written statements that are to be filed in the Munsiffs Courts where the Government is a party and (v) issue authorisation to the concerned departmental officers to verify and sign the pleadings.

3.2.2 The Director of Prosecutions and Government Litigation and Ex-officio Additional Secretary to the Government was the head of the department. At the headquarters he was assisted by 3 Joint Directors, two Deputy Directors, 8 Assistant Directors of Prosecutions, One Headquarters Assistant, One Administrative Officer and other supporting officials. For administrative convenience, the State was divided into 7 Divisions each headed by a Deputy Director of Prosecutions assisted by two Assistant Director of Prosecutions. At the district level, depending upon the work load there were Public Prosecutors (in all 40) assisted by Senior Assistant Public Prosecutors (36), Assistant Director of Prosecutions and Assistant Public Prosecutors (162) who assisted the Director in discharging his duties. Sri V.R. Gopalaswamy functioned as the Director.

3.2.3 The Directorate reviewed 29,275 judgement orders rendered by the Court of Magistrates and Sessions Judges. Of them, 742 cases were recommended for appeals. 271 cases were recommended for filing revision petitions and in the remaining cases only opinions were furnished. In 745 cases opinions were furnished to the Investigating officers in the Police Department and Officers of other Departments. 1,61,381 cases including the admission cases were ended in conviction. Likewise, 1,220 judgements and orders under civil suits were reviewed, of which 1,010 were disposed in favour of Government, 133 cases were recommended for appeal and 77 were not recommended for appeal.

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3.3 Directorate of Translations

3.3.1 . The department was responsible for translating (i) Central and State Acts, Orders, Rules and Regulations, (ii) Departmental manuals, annual administration reports/forms and (iii) model letters for correspondence etc. into Kannada. Besides, the department also reviews/revises the translations made by various other departrments.

3.3.2 Being a single unit office, the department had its headquarters at Bangalore and was headed by a Director, who was assisted by one Gazetted Personal Assistant, four Deputy Directors, six Assistant Directors, nine Research Officers and Administrative Assistant, twenty one Translators and other subordinate staff. Shri N. Narasimha Rao held the post of Director during the year.

3.3.3 As against a budget allotment of Rs. 37.50 lakhs, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 27.31 lakhs.

3.3.4 The department translated 42 Central Acts, 27 State Acts, 24 State Bills and 3 State Ordinances. It also translated 3,083 pages of miscellaneous matters and 2,920 pages of various other languages. In addition to the above, translation work of (a) Comprehensive Land Use Management Programme (CLUMP); (b) Interim Report of the Committee to Examine the Regional Imbalance in the Recruitments; (c) Dr. Sarojini Mahishi Committee Report; (d) First Interim Report of Employment Committee for Kannadigas; (e) The Report of the All Party Peace Committee; and (f) Governor's Speech etc. were also attended to.

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C H A P T E R – 4

DEPARTMENTS UNDER PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS SECRETARIAT

4.1 Administrative Training Institute, Mysore

4.1.1 The Administrative Training Institute (A.T.I) was the apex body for providing training in various courses like Common Foundation Course, Job Course, Orientation Course, Training to the Trainers, etc. It also conducted workshops, seminars, conferences, undertook research work on various administrative problems and published training and research material.

4.1.2 With headquarters at Mysore, the Institute was headed by a Director, who was assisted by 2 Joint Directors and 8 Deputy Directors. There were 16 District Training Institutes working under the control of this Institute. Each of the District Training Institutes was headed by a Principal, assisted by a Vice Principal and seven lecturers. While the ATI trained 'A' and 'B' Group officers of State Government, the D.T.Is imparted training to Group 'C' and 'D' employees. In addition to the D.T.Is., another Training Institute viz., "Rural Development and Panchayat Raj Training Institute", established during 1986-87 with the help of E.E.C was also working under the control of A.T.I. This Institute organised training courses to those concerned for successful implementation of Panchayat Raj.

4.1.3 The budget allotment and expenditure of the A.T.I and D.T.Is were Rs.30.82 lakhs and Rs.30.66 lakhs and Rs. 64.91 lakhs and Rs. 58.08 lakhs respectively.

4.1.4 Training courses in the ATI were conducted as per the calendar of Training Programme approved by the Managing Committee which constituted the Chief Secretary as its Chairman and a total of 11 members - 8 from Govt. of Karnataka and one each from the Government of India, I.I.M., Bangalore, and from the University of Mysore. During the year, the ATI conducted 39 training courses, 7 workshops and one conference and the number trained/participated were 744, 169 and 18 respectively.

4.1.5 The D.T.I., Kolar started a novel training course viz., "Doorstep Training" and imparted one day training to Chief Secretary of Zilla Parishads, Pradhans, Upapradhans and members of Mandal Panchayats. The D.T.Is., altogether, conducted 533 training courses and trained 96,284 officials.

4.2 Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute

4.2.1 The Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute was established to impart training to the officials of Secretariat and other field level departments in administrative matters. The Institute was headed by a Director, assisted by one Deputy Director. Shri M.M.Naik Additional Secretary, DPAR, held the Additional charge as Director.

4.2.2 The department had a budget allotment of Rs. 6.35 lakhs against which Rs. 4.47 lakhs was incurred as expenditure.

4.2.3 Training was imparted in matters connected with services, vigilance and discipline, record management and finance etc. Altogether the Institute conducted eight short term (duration of 3 days) and four long term courses (duration of one month) and the number of persons trained were 229 and 141 respectively.

4.3 Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi

4.3.1 Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi continued to provide boarding, lodging and transport facilties to State Govt. ministers, legislators and officers of Karnataka State visiting New Delhi on Government work and also to private guests from Karnataka, whenever accommodation was available.

4.3.2 The Deputy Special Commissioner was the administrative head of Karnataka Bhavan who was assisted by Assistant Engineer, Manager and other supporting staff. Shri C.R.Chikmath held the post of Deputy Special Commissioner till 22.6.88 and Sri B.R.Kamiram thereafter.

4.3.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs. 42.54 lakhs, the expenditure incurred was Rs. 41.56 lakhs. The Bhavan realised an income of Rs. 7.12 lakhs by way of boarding, lodging and other charges.

4.4 Office of the Special Commissioner, Karnataka

4.4.1 The objective of having Special Commissioner of Karnataka at New Delhi was to provide effective and timely liaison between the various State Govt. Departments, organisations of the State Government and various ministries and departments of Government of India.

4.4.2 The Department was headed by a Special Commissioner, who was assisted by Deputy Special Commissioner, Liaison Officer and other supporting staff. Smt. Teresa Bhattacharya held the post of Special Commissioner till 8.7.88 and Shri G.V.Viswanath from 9.7.88 to 10.8.88. The post of Special Commissioner was upgraded and redesignated as Resident Commissioner and Shri T.P.Issar held the post of Resident Commissioner from 11.8.88.

4.4.3 The department had a budget allotment of Rs. 15.50 lakhs, of which an expenditure of Rs. 13.84 lakhs was incurred during the year.

4.4.4 The MPs cell continued to carry on liaison work with the MPs of Karnataka and collected and maintained up-to-date statistics regarding various policies and programmes of State Government.

4.5 Government Guest Houses (Hospitality Organisation)

4.5.1 The main objective of the Government Guest Houses as a Hospitality organisation was to provide boarding, lodging and transport facilities to state/central guests and paying guests. This Organisation was incharge of Kumarakrupa Guest House, Bangalore, Gandhinilaya Guest House, Nandihills, Government Guest House, Mysore and Karnataka Government Guest House, Ooty.

4.5.2 The expenditure incurred and the revenue realised by the organisation were Rs.92.33 lakhs and Rs.3.60 lakhs respectively.

4.5.3 Three Contessa and one Ambassador cars were purchased during the year. The organisation provided facilities to 17 foreign guests, 285 state guests, 3,416 paying guests and organised 52 lunch/dinners.

4.6 Chief Electrol Office

4.6.1 The main responsibilities of this office were to: (i) prepare voters' list, (ii) demarcate constituencies, and (iii) conduct general and bye elections to Parliament, Assembly, Legislative Council from Teachers' and Graduates' constituencies, Corporations, City and Town Municipal Councils, Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats. The office administered eleven Acts and Rules that governed the demarcation of constituencies.

4.6.2 This was a single unit office with headquarters at Bangalore. There were election branches in all the Districts (Deputy Commissioners), Sub-divisional and taluk offices, five Corporations (except Mangalore) and City Municipal Councils, Davanagere and KGF. Shri A. Bharath functioned as Chief Electrol Officer and Secretary to Government. Part of the expenditure incurred for election was reimbursed by the Government of India and likewise part of the Revenue earned was remitted to the Government of India.

4.6.3 Out of the budget allotment of Rs.129 lakhs under non-plan, an expenditure of Rs.99 lakhs was incurred and a revenue of Rs. 115 lakhs was earned during the year.

4.6.4 The activities of the department were as follows:

(i) The revised electrol rolls of all the Assembly constituencies and additional electrol rolls for the bye-election of City Corporations, City Municipal Councils, Town Municipal Councils, Zilla Parishads and Mandal Panchayats were published.

(ii) Fresh electrol roll's of all the local authority constituencies, except Bangalore, were prepared.

(iii) In connection with the special intensive revision of electrol rolls with 1.4.1989 as qualifying date, house enumeration was done and on the basis of that, supplements were prepared.

(iv) Following elections were held to Legislative Council

a) Election by the Members of Legislative Assembly was held to fill up 11 vacancies.

b) Elections were held to fill up three vacancies each from Graduate and Teachers' Constituencies.

c) To fill up 24 vacancies, elections were held from all the local authority constituencies, except Bangalore Local Authority.

d) Unanimous election in the bye-election conducted to fill up one vacancy caused by the death of a M.L.C.

e) Nomination of member (one vacancy caused due to resignation) by the Governor of Karnataka in accordance with the provisions of Article 171(3) (e) of the Constitution.

(v) Bye-elections were conducted to fill up 10 vacancies in Zilla Parishads and 102 vacancies in Mandal Panchayats.

4.7 Karnataka Administrative Tribunal

4.7.1 The Karnataka Administrative Tribunal was established during 1986. This was as a result of the Administrative Tribunals Act passed by the Parliament in 1985, under the provision of Article 323(a) (inserted by Constitution 42nd Amendment) and by a separate notification issued under Sub-section 4 of Section (1) of the Administrative Tribunal Act 1985. Under this Act, the Tribunal is a substitute of High Court in matters connected with all disputes relating to service matter and disputes relating to recruitment and matters concerning recruitment to a Civil Service of the State or to any Civil post under the State. In all these matters, the decision given by the Tribunal was final and could be questioned only the Supreme Court.

4.7.2 The Tribunal, with its headquarters at Bangalore, was headed by the Chairman. He was assisted by a Vice Chairman, a Judicial Member, an Administrative Member, one Registrar, one Deputy Registrar and two Assistant Registrars. Justice N.D. Venkatesh functioned as the Chairman.

4.7.3 The following table shows the number of cases received and disposed

Sl. No.	Particulars	Opening balance	Applications filed	Total for disposal	Disposed off	Balance
1.	Applications	4,514	6,526	11,040	8,211	2,829
2.	Review applications	63	311	374	258	116
3.	Contempt applications	93	399	492	327	165
	Total	4,670	7,236	11,906	8,796	3,110

4.7.4 The Tribunal incurred and expenditure of Rs. 15.08 lakhs and realised a revenue of Rs. 3.72 lakhs.

4.7.5 With a view to report some of the important decisions/judgements recorded by the Tribunal, a journal viz., "Karnataka Services Law Journal" was brought out every month. This journal was first published during the month of August 1988 with only 29 subscribers and at the end of the year, the number of subscribers increased to 950.

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C H A P T E R – 5

DEPARTMENTS UNDER FINANCE SECRETARIAT

5.1 State Finances

5.1.1 State Finance was regulated by the Finance Department of the Secretariat. The revised estimates and actuals of receipts and expenditure under Revenue Account or the current year in comparison with the previous year were as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Item	1987-88		1988-89	
		Revised Estimates	Actuals	Revised Estimates	Actuals
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Revenue Receipts	2,642	2,557	3,001	2,964
2.	Expenditure Under Revenue Account	2,617	2,667	3,030	3,002

5.1.2 There was an increase in both receipt and expenditure (actuals) during the current year over the previous year and it was Rs.407 crores and Rs.335 crores respectively. However, the deficit during the year was only Rs.38 crores.

5.1.3 The tax and non-tax revenue were Rs.2,201 crores and Rs.763 crores respectively and these two together made up the revenue receipt of the State. The expenditure of Rs.3,002 crores under the same Account was made up of 'Social and Community Services' (Rs. 1,228 crores), 'Economic Services' (Rs.825 crores), 'General Services' (Rs. 869 crores) and 'Grant-in-aid and Contribution (Rs.80 crores).

5.1.4 The receipts and expenditure under Capital Account stood at Rs.1,441 crores and Rs. 1,391 crores, respectively indicating a surplus of Rs.50 crores. Expenditure under this account constitutes 'Public Debt' of Rs. 1,082 crores, "Loans and Advances" including inter State Settlements of Rs.309 crores respectively.

5.1.5 Details of tax revenue for the current and previous year were as follows:

A. Tax Revenue

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1987-88 (Actuals)	1988-89 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4
I.	Share of Revenue from Central Taxes, Duties etc.		
1.	Taxes on Income	128.38	136.43
2.	Union Excise Duties	254.90	290.42
3.	Additional Duties of Excise	66.63	71.66
4.	Estate Duty	1.20	0.16
5.	Tax on Railway Passenger Fares	3.26	3.26
6.	Grant on account of Agricultural Wealth Tax.	0.05	0.16
	Total-I (1 to 6)	454.42	502.09
II.	State Tax Revenue:		
1.	Taxes on Agricultural Income and Taxes on Property and Land	28.73	28.87
2.	Capital Transactions	85.53	107.09
3.	Taxes on Profession, Trade, Employment and Callings	12.37	15.32
4.	Taxes on Commodities and Services	1,288.02	1,547.51
	Total II (1 to 4)	1,414.65	1,698.79
	Total Tax Revenue (I+II)	1,869.07	2,200.88

5.1.6 The total non-tax revenue of Rs. 762 crores was made up of Rs. 317 crores from the Government of India and Rs.445 crores of 'Other Non-Tax Revenue'. The following table gives the details of non-tax revenue for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89.

B. Non-Tax Revenue

(Rs.in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1987-88 (Actuals)	1988-89 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4
I.	Grants-in-aid from Government of India		
1.	Grants-in-aid under Article 275(i) of the Constitution	5.65	5.27
2.	Grants-in-aid for Plan Scheme	240.93	284.45
3.	Other Grants-in-aid	5.09	28.37
	Total I (1 to 3)	251.67	318.09
II.	Other Non-Tax Revenue		
1.	Receipts from Departmental Undertakings	71.11	65.02
2.	Irrigation Projects-Non-Commercial	30.25	5.75
3.	Interest Receipts	188.94	205.82
4.	Dividends and Profits	0.89	1.32
5.	Mines and Minerals	10.77	12.80
6.	State Lotteries	14.06	14.86
7.	Guarantee Commission	0.97	0.95
8.	Other Non-Tax Revenue	119.15	138.89
	Total II (1 to 8)	436.14	445.41
	Total Non-tax Revenue (I + II)	687.81	763.50
	Total Revenue under Revenue A/C (Tax + Non-Tax)	2,556.88	2,964.38

5.1.7 The details of expenditure incurred under the Revenue Account during 1987-88 and 1988-89 were as shown below:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1987-88 (Actuals)	1988-89 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4
I.	Development Expenditure		
A.	Expenditure on Economic Development		
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	212.18	269.83
2.	Industry and Minerals	63.48	81.67
3.	Transport	72.15	74.51
4.	General Economic Services	23.26	22.52
5.	Rural Development	163.94	162.48
6.	Special Area Programme	7.81	8.10
7.	Irrigation and Flood Control	171.73	199.16
8.	Energy	7.79	6.46
9.	Science, Technology and Environment	0.81	1.00
	Total I(A) (1 to 9)	723.15	825.73
B.	Expenditure on Social Services	1,145.18	1,227.89
	Total I (A+B)	1,868.33	2,052.62
II.	Non-Developmental Expenditure:		
A.	Expenditure on General Services		
1.	Administrative Services	225.05	247.21
2.	Collection of Taxes (Fiscal Services)	67.41	72.48
3.	Debt Services	283.81	326.18
4.	Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	160.56	223.04
	Total II (A) (1 to 4)	736.83	868.91
B.	Grants-in-aid contributions to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions.	61.59	79.82
	Total II (A+B)	798.42	948.73
	Total Revenue Expenditure (I+II)	2,666.75	3,002.35
	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) on R A/C	-109.87	-37.97

5.1.8 Details of receipts under Capital Account for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 were as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1987-88 (Actuals)	1988-89 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4
1.	Market Loans	101.37	131.37
2.	Loans from LIC of India	9.59	-
3.	Loans from the National Agricultural Credit Fund	1.17	0.48
4.	Loans from GIC of India	3.15	-
5.	Loans from the National Co-operative Development Corporation of India	3.36	5.87
6.	Ways and Means Advances from RBI	734.95	612.88
7.	Compensation Bonds and Others	-	-
8.	Loans and Advances from the Central Government.	319.42	365.83
9.	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	169.15	115.20
10.	Contingency Fund and Public Account (Net)	321.19	209.28
	Total 1 to 10	1,663.35	1,440.91
	Total receipts under Revenue and Capital Accounts	4,220.23	4,405.29

5.1.9 During the current year the expenditure incurred under the Capital Account was to the tune of Rs. 1,082.33 crores; The details of expenditure incurred during the current as well as previous years were as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4
I.	Public Debt:		
1.	Repayment of Market Loans	15.81	17.48
2.	Loans from LIC of India	2.36	2.55
3.	Loans from the National Agricultural Fund of RBI	0.93	0.86
4.	Loans from the National Co-operative Development Corporation	3.16	3.52
5.	Steel Authority of India	-	-
6.	Loans from other Institutions	0.01	0.01
7.	Loans from General Insurance Corporation of India	0.87	1.05

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	1987-88	1988-89
1	2	3	4
8.	Compensation Bonds and others	-	Neg
9.	Repayment of Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India	734.95	612.88
10.	Repayment of Loans to Central Government	170.73	175.68
11.	Capital Expenditure	243.61	268.29
	Total 1 to 11	1,172.43	1,082.33
II	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-
III	Loans and Advances including Inter State Settlements.	334.19	308.49
	Total Capital Expenditure I to III	1,506.62	1,390.82
	Surplus(+) or Deficit (-)	(+)156.73	(+)50.09
	Total expenditure under Revenue and Capital Accounts	4,173.40	4,393.17
	Overall Surplus(+) or Deficit(-)	(+)47.03	(+)165.43

5.1.10 Following table indicates the overall budgetory position of both the Revenue and Capital Accounts for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89.

Over all Budgetory Position

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Item	1987-88 (Actuals)	1988-89 (Actuals)
1	2	3	4
1.	Opening Balance	-71.56	-25.02
2.	Receipts	4,220.23	4,405.29
3.	Expenditure	4,173.40	4,393.17
4.	Surplus(+) or Deficit(-)	+46.83	+12.12
	Closing balance	-24.73	-12.90

5.2 Department of Commercial Taxes

5.2.1 Commercial Taxes department was a major revenue earning department for the State Government and was responsible for the administration of various Commercial Tax Acts and for the assessment and collection of commercial taxes in the State.

5.2.2 The department was headed by the Commissioner of Commercial Taxes. At the headquarters, the Commissioner was assisted by the Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes and Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes. The department had 9 administrative divisions each headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Admn) assisted by Assistant Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Commercial Tax Officers and Assistant Commercial Tax Officers. Besides, there were two intelligence wings one each for south and north zones with headquarters at Bangalore and Belgaum respectively. Each wing was headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Int). The intelligence work in Mysore, Mangalore, Gulbarga & Davangere Divisions was under the control of respective Deputy Commissioner (Admn). At the divisional level there was a separate Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes (Appeals) to deal with the appeals against the assessment orders. Shri N.A.Muthanna held the post of Commissioner of Commercial Taxes till 1.9.1988 and Sri A.Ravindra succeeded him.

5.2.3 The budget allotment and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 1,729 lakhs and Rs.1,663 lakhs respectively.

5.2.4 Revenue from different commercial taxes during 1988-89 was as follows:

Sl. No.	Source	Revenue (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Karnataka Sales Tax	820
2.	Central Sales Tax	168
3.	Entertainment Tax	38
4.	Agricultural Income Tax	10
5.	Professional Tax	15
6.	Luxury Tax	3
7.	Tax on Entry of Goods	47
8.	Betting Tax	9
	Total	1,110

5.2.5 The progress achieved under vaious Commercial Tax Acts during the year was as follows:

(i) Karnataka Sales Tax Act, 1957

The number of registration under KST during the year was 1,78,773. Out of the total 3,27,210 assessments for disposal, 1,68,882 assessments were disposed of leaving a balance of 1,58,328 assessments. Out of the total 20,540 appeals for disposal, 8,731 appeals were disposed of and out of 210 suo-moto revision cases, 71 cases were disposed of.

About 5,081 shop inspections were conducted by the officers of the Intelligence Wing, detecting suppressed turnover of about Rs. 122 crores involving a tax liability of Rs.5 crores. The collection of tax and penalties by the Intelligence Wing during the year was Rs.7 crores. 1,297 test purchases were made and an amount of Rs.5.75 lakhs was collected as compounding fees. Amount 52 lakh goods vehicles were checked and offences were booked in 1.17 lakh cases, collecting penalties to an extent of Rs.47.55 lakhs.

(ii) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956

The number of registration under CST as at the end of the year was 91,428. Out of the total 1,69,042 assessments for disposal, 80,003 assessments were disposed of. Out of 3,222 appeals, 1,444 appeals were disposed of.

(iii) Karnataka Entertainment Tax Act, 1958.

90% of the Entertainment Tax collected was assigned to the local bodies in whose jurisdiction the entertainments were held. The number of permanent and temporary theatres were 610 and 737 respectively. The mobile squads of the department booked entertainment tax offences in 659 cases and collected an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs as compounding fees. Of the 88,141 assessments for disposal, 43,657 assessments were disposed of. Out of 2,149 appeals, 1,365 cases were disposed of.

iv) Karnataka Agricultural Income Tax Act, 1957:

Out of 26,006 assessments, 9,631 cases were disposed of. An amount of Rs. 464 lakhs was outstanding as arrears. Out of 1,247 appeal cases for disposal, 426 cases were disposed of. Out of 66 suo-moto revision cases 18 cases were disposed of.

v) The Karnataka Tax on Profession, Trades, Calllings and Employment Act, 1976.

The number of registered employees was 18,312 and the total number of self employed persons was 1,92,496.

vi) The Mysore Betting Tax Act, 1932

The Bangalore Turf Club and Mysore Race Club were covered under the administration of this Act.

5.2.6 62 officials/officers underwent training at different training institutes in the State.

5.3 Karnataka Government Insurance Department:

5.3.1 The main objective of the department was to provide insurance coverage compulsarily to all the State Government Employees. It also provided insurance coverage to the Motor Vehicles purchased out of Government loan.

5.3.2 Director was the head of the department. He was assisted at the head quarters by one Deputy Director, two Assistant Directors, one Headquarters Assistant and other supporting staff; at the 5 Divisional offices by one Deputy Director and one Assistant Director in each of the divisions and by a District Insurance Officer at the district level. Sri M. Krishna Murthy held the post of Director during the year.

5.3.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs. 255 lakhs expenditure incurred was Rs.249 lakhs. Revenue realised from premium including contribution to Family Welfare was Rs.41 crores.

5.3.4 To provide proper service to the Government employees, one additional District Insurance Office was opened at Hubli during the year. The department had the following four branches viz;

a) Compulsory Life Insurance - which provides insurance protection to the Government employees and their dependents.

b) Motor Vehicles Insurance - Provides Compulsory Insurance for all the motor vehicles owned by the Government vehicles purchased out of Government loan and those motor vehicles owned by the autonomous bodies having the financial involvement of the State Government.

c) Family Benefit Fund - deals with Family Welfare Fund Schemes meant for the employees of Local Bodies and aided educational institutions.

d) Hyderabad Life Insurance Fund - a fund which deals with the insurance policies of the employees of erst-while Hyderabad state.

5.3.6 The work done in these four branches were as follows:

Sl. No.	Branchwise particulars	Unit	Business Particulars
1	2	3	4
I.	Life Insurance Branch:		
1.	New Policies issued	No.	69,720
2.	Sum assured (new policies)	Rs.in crores	117
3.	Total policies in force	No.	7,70,357
4.	Total sum assured	Rs.in crores	772
5.	Total Premium income	-do-	39
6.	Number of claims paid:		
	a) Maturity	No.	16,437
	b) Deaths	-do-	2,357
	c) Surrender Value	-do-	2,085
7.	Amount of claims paid:		
	a) Maturity	Rs.in lakhs	457
	b) Deaths	-do-	139
	c) Surrender Value	-do-	85
8.	Amount of loan sanctioned	-do-	1,300
9.	Life Fund Balance	-do-	24,960
II.	Motor Insurance:		
1.	Vehicles Insured	No.	19,522
2.	Total Premium Income	Rs.in lakhs	53
3.	Claims paid	No.	203
4.	Amount of claims paid	Rs. in lakhs	41
5.	Fund balance	Rs. in lakhs	267
III.	Hyderabad State Life Insurance Fund:		
1.	Policies in force	No.	22
2.	Annual Premium Income	Rs. in 000's	1
3.	Opening balance	-do-	5,735
4.	Receipts during the year	-do-	998
5.	Payment during the year	-do-	85
6.	Closing balance	-do-	6,648
IV.	Family Benefit Fund:		
1.	Receipts	Rs. in lakhs	127
2.	Payments	-do-	220

5.4 Directorate of Small Savings and State Lotteries

5.4.1 The main functions of the Directorate were to (i) promote small savings, inculcate the habit of savings among the people and to channelise the savings for developmental works; (ii) hold State Lotteries and (iii) maintain Group Insurance Scheme of Government Employees.

5.4.2 The Directorate was headed by a Director, who was also ex-officio Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department. At the headquarters he was assisted by three Deputy Directors and other supporting staff. There were seven Divisional Offices in the State, each of which was headed by a Deputy Director. Sri Ashok. V. David functioned as the Director during the year.

5.4.3 The budget allotment, expenditure incurred and revenue realised during the year were Rs. 151 lakhs, Rs. 135 lakhs and Rs. 358 lakhs respectively.

5.4.4 The activities of the Directorate were as follows:

A) Small Savings:

The total and net target fixed for collection of small savings was Rs. 700 crores and Rs. 350 crores respectively, against which the collection was of the order of Rs. 733 crores and Rs. 300 crores. Out of the small savings collected (Net), 75% was given as long term loan by the Central Government for utilizing the same in State Plan Schemes. But, during the year, the loan amount so made available was only Rs. 181 crores.

B) State Lottery:

Six Super Bumper draws, 40 main draws and 52 mini-draws were held. The amount received from the sale of the tickets was Rs.1,545 lakhs, amount of expenditure incurred was Rs.1,187 lakhs and the net savings to the Government was Rs. 358 lakhs.

c) Group Insurance Scheme:

Details of the receipts, payments and the balance under this scheme at the end of the year was as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Opening Balance	Receipts	Payments	Interest accrued	Balance at the end of the year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Insurance Fund	350	692	602	56	496
2.	Savings Fund	5,759	1,523	178	802	7,906
	Total	6,109	2,215	780	858	8,402

5.5 Department of State Accounts

5.5.1 The department was responsible for auditing the accounts of local bodies, statutory boards/corporations and aided autonomous organisations and any other Government Department/Organisation as and when directed by the Government.

5.5.2 Controller of State Accounts was the head of the department. One Joint Controller, one Deputy Controller and three Assistant Controllers assisted the Controller at the headquarters. At the district level, one Assistant Controller for each of the districts and 6 Deputy Controllers one each for 6 Universities (including UAS, Bangalore) were assisting the Controller. The following persons held the post of Controller during the year.

Sri H. Jalihal	- 1.4.88 to 10.5.88
Sri C.Anandamurthy	- 11.5.88 to 10.11.88
Sri B.B.Patil Kulkarni I/c	- 11.11.88 till the end of the year.

5.5.3 The budget allotment and expenditure incurred were of the order of Rs.197 lakhs and Rs.184 lakhs respectively.

5.5.4 The activities of the department were as briefed below:

i) A total number of 297 audit notes (audit done for different years) were prepared in respect of seven Universities.

ii) Auditing of following Boards and Authorities was done.

a) Karnataka State Education Examination Board (1986-87)

b) Four Command Area Development Authorities viz., (i) Cauvery Basin Project, Mysore (ii) Tungabhadra Project, Munirabad (iii) Bhadra Project, Shimoga and (iv) Malaprabha and Ghataprabha Project, Belgaum (1987-88).

c) Twelve Town Development Boards and one City Development Authority (1987-88)

d) City Improvement Trust Board, Mysore

e) Seven Other Boards and Institutions viz., Karnataka Government Employee's Canteen, Karnataka Government Insurance Department Employee's Canteen, Karnataka Legal Aid Board, Karnataka Sheep and Sheep Products Development Board, Karnataka Newspaper Academy, Karnataka Veterinary Parishat and Karnataka Consumer Protection Board - all in Bangalore (1987-88).

f) 704 bills of Muzrai Institutions and 777 bills of Central Relief Committee and Nirashritara Parihara Kendra, Bangalore for the year 1988-89 were audited. Auditing of the of the accounts of the Central Relief Committee and Nirashritara Parihara Kendra for the year 1987-88 was completed.

g) As against the target of auditing the Accounts of 5,475 Institutions for 7,492 institutional years, actual auditing was done in respect of 4,741 Institutions for 6,135 institutional years.

h) A total number of 3,231 audit reports were prepared in respect of local bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions.

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5.6 Directorate of Treasuries

5.6.1 The Directorate was responsible for (i) preparation of income & expenditure statements of public accounts (ii) distribution of pension to Central and State Government employees and to the beneficiaries of oldage, widow and physically handicapped pension schemes. (iii) keeping the valuable things including Stamp papers on behalf of Government in the safe custody and sell them to the stamp vendors and (iv) keeping the S.S.L.C, P.U.C and T.C.H examination question papers.

5.6.2 The department was headed by a Director, assisted by three Deputy Directors, two Assistant Directors and one Special Officer at headquarters. The State Huzur Treasury, Bangalore, District Treasury Offices at Belgaum, Bangalore, Bangalore (Rural), Gulbarga and Mysore and Treasury of Stamps were headed by a Deputy Director. In other districts, the treasuries were headed by District Treasury Officers. The Sub-Treasuries, depending upon the transaction, were headed either by the Assistant Director or Senior Accounts Officer. Sri C.Ananda Murthy functioned as Director during the year.

5.6.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.625 lakhs, expenditure incurred was also Rs.625 lakhs.

5.6.4 During the year, 265 complaints were received from the public and suitable action was taken on them.

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C H A P T E R - 6

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HOME SECRETARIAT

6.1 Department of Excise

6.1.1 The department excercise control over the excise activities in the State in matters relating to manufacture and sale, transportation of liquors and also intoxicating drugs. It also levies and collects excise duties on various excisable articles by enforcing four State and four Central Acts and Rules thereunder.

6.1.2 The department was headed by the Excise Commissioner. The organisational set up of the department goes down to sub-divisional level. At the headquarters, two Deputy Commissioners, two Headquarters Assistants, one Special Officer, one Superintendent of Excise, 8 Deputy Superintendents of Excise, (Central Excise Intelligence Bureau), one Accounts Officer, one Chief Chemist and other supporting staff assisted the Commissioner. For administrative convenience, the state was divided into five Divisions, each headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Excise. At the district level, the Deputy Commissioners in charge of the district functioned as ex-officio Deputy Commissioners of Excise assigned with specific duties and responsibilities and were assisted by Superintendents of Excise. Each of the 35 sub divisions was headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Excise. Besides this, there were 11 Excise Intelligence Bureaux functioning at the district level. Shri K.K.Mishra functioned as the Commissioner till 19.9.1988 and Shri B.K. Das thereafter.

6.1.3 The expenditure incurred by the department was Rs.11.86 crores and the revenue realised was Rs.258.89 crores.

6.1.4 The number of distilleries that manufactured Rectified Spirit, IML and Fenny were 13, 22 and 5 respectively. This apart, one licenced distillery for the manufacture of IML and 13 licenced distilleries for the manufacture of Fenny were yet to commence production. Four licenced breweries continued to manufacture beer and sanction was accorded for starting of 14 new breweries.

6.1.5 The privilege of vending of arrack was sold by public auction. Manufacture, bottling and distribution of arrack was done by 11 distilleries. The licence fee of Rs.2 lakhs which cover five years period was collected from each distilleries with an equal amount as security deposit. The issue price of the arrack varied from Rs. 2.65 to 9.96 per litre. Total number of arrack shops in the state was 9,936 and the consumption of arrack was 422 lakh litres.

6.1.6 The production, consumption with in the state and exports out side the state were 370 lakh litres, 91 lakh litres and 282 lakh litres respectively. The concession to the defence services was continued. Duty and litre fee for IML was Rs. 30 and Rs.6 per B.L. respectively.

6.1.7 488 lakh B.L. of beer was manufactured in the State. 331 lakh B.L. was issued in the State for consumption and 137 lakh B.L. was exported. The duty and litre fee levied was Rs.1.75 per B.L. and Rs.1.00 respectively yielding a revenue of Rs.10.20 crores and Rs.9.92 crores. Under the lease of Right of Retail Vend of Beer Rules, 88 licences were issued and the levy per annum per shop was Rs.1,200 for bulk beer and Rs.3,600 for bottled beer.

6.1.8 Barring a few districts, the right of retail vend of toddy in the State was done through public auction. Number of trees tapped were 7.57 lakhs. There were 6,073 toddy shops in the state. 5,624 licences were in force for the manufacture of foreign liquors and the revenue realised was Rs. 14.04 crores.

6.1.9 At the end of the year, 23 bonded and 139 non bonded licences were there for the manufacture of spirituous medicinal and toilet preparations. 169 lakh B.L. of spirituous medicinal preparations were manufactured. 149 lakh B.L. was consumed in the State, 10 lakh B.L. was exported. 1,210 Kgs. of dangerous drugs were imported.

6.1.10 During the year, for the manufacture of specified chemicals, 11 rectified spirit-II licence and 20 DL-3 licences were issued. 11,792 cases under various crimes were detected, taking the total number to be disposed to 23,579. 11,968 cases were disposed leaving a balance of 11,611 cases.

6.2 Department of Fire Forces

6.2.1 The department provide fire fighting and fire protection services in case of fire accidents and natural calamities. It also provides advice on fire prevention and evacuation measures in times of fire accidents in premises of offices, business establishments, places of public amusements and gathering, apart from rendering services in times of fire breakouts in such places.

6.2.2 The department was headed by a Director. He was assisted by two Deputy Directors, Chief Fire Officer and Chief Inspector of Fire Services Training Institute and one Headquarters Assistant, four Divisional Fire Officers - two in Bangalore Division and one each in Mysore and Gulbarga Divisions. Shri.K.U. Balakrishna Rao continued to hold the post of the Director.

6.2.3 Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 659 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.453 lakhs was incurred and revenue realised was Rs.9 lakhs.

6.2.4 3,525 fire calls involving a property worth Rs.38 crores were attended and property worth Rs.30 crores was saved. In addition, 429 rescue and 1,117 ambulance calls

were also attended to. Four Sub Officers and one Engineering Officer were trained at the National Fire Service College, Nagpur.

6.3 Department of Home Guards and Civil Defence

6.3.1 The department provides an opportunity to the public spirited men and women to render voluntary service during times of stress and emergency. It provides assistance in maintaining law and order, maintenance of essential services like water supply, transport etc., in case of threat or breakdown, communal harmony in the society and helping the public during natural calamities/disasters.

6.3.2 The department was headed by Commandant General, Home Guards and ex-officio Director of Civil Defence who is in the rank of Director General of Police. At the state level, he was assisted by one Deputy Commandant General in administrative matters, a Commandant in Training matters and an Accounts Officer. There were 11 district level offices each headed by Honorary Commandant, who was assisted by Deputy Commandant with paid staff. During the year, Shri K.U.Balakrishna Rao headed the department.

6.3.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs. 244 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs. 190 lakhs was incurred. 50 per cent of the expenditure on authorised items was reimbursed by the Central Government.

6.3.4 There were 224 Home Guard Units in the State. In addition to the already existing 3 Women Home Guards Wing in three districts, 5 more Wings were started in the districts of Dakshina Kannada, Kodagu, Chikmagalur, Mandya and Belgaum. As against the authorised strength of 17,000 by the Government of India, the actual strength in the State was 16,123.

6.3.5 As usual, the Home Guards continued to assist the Police in maintenance of law and order and on various occasions such as fairs, bundhs, festivals, examinations, etc. Total mandays involved in deployment of Home Guards was 2.53 lakhs. At the instance of the Government of India, for the first time, 1,288 Home Guards were sent to Salem in Tamil Nadu to help the Police in conducting the General Elections.

6.3.6 The Combined Central Home Guards and Civil Training Institute, Bangalore, trained 498 Home Guards in various courses. Besides, 20 Home Guards were trained in various courses at the National Institutions located at Nagpur, Indore, Neemuch and New Delhi. Three Home Guards personnel received " Director General's Commendation Certificate" awarded by the Government of India. The cash award received by the Home Guards for their meritorious work

amounted to Rs. 23,325. As in the previous years, a stall of the department was established at Dasara exhibition and Annual Day was also celebrated.

6.3.7 Civil Defence was another wing attached to the department. The main objective of this wing was to help the country during the time of external aggression. Bangalore City was categorised as Class II City for implementing the Civil Defence. During the year, 413 persons in Basic Training and same number of persons in First Aid and Fire Fighting were trained at the Combined Central Home Guards and Civil Defence Training Institute, Bangalore.

6.4 Department of Police

6.4.1 The Department was responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the State.

6.4.2 The Department was headed by the Director General and Inspector General of Police, who was assisted by Director General of Police, Commissioner of Police, Inspectors General of Police, Deputy Inspectors General of Police, Special Officers, Assistant Inspectors General of Police and other supporting staff. Shri A.R.Nizamuddin held the post of Director General and Inspector General of Police. The Karnataka State Reserve Police with its five battalions and training school continued to function during the year.

6.4.3 The total cognizable crimes reported under IPC clause 1 to 4 were 86,998 and the total number of cases booked under special and local laws were 2,79,013. The total number of grave crimes like murders, dacoities, robberies, house breaking, thefts etc., were 26,096. During the year, 6,659 cases of riots, unlawful assemblies and 343 cases of dacoity were reported. 14,883 cases of unnatural and accidental deaths were reported. The value of property lost and recovered was Rs.1322 lakhs and Rs.622 lakhs respectively. 1,15,686 persons were tried and 16,388 persons were convicted. 4,34,256 warrants were received for execution, of which 2,43,816 were executed.

6.4.4 The Forensic Science Laboratory worked under the Control of Director General of Police, Crime and Training. A total of 1,650 cases and 29,098 exhibits were pending at the beginning of the year and 8,379 cases and 53,382 exhibits were received during the year making a total of 10,029 cases and 82,480 exhibits. Of these 6,829 cases and 44,798 exhibits were reported.

6.4.5 Thne C.O.D. was functioning with four squads viz., Homicide and Burglary squad, (2) Fraud squad (3) Counterfeit Currency and Arms squad and (4) Special Enquiry squad. During the year, two more squads viz. (1) Anti dacoity squad and (2) Revenue Site Investigation squad were added.

6.4.6 With a view to take effective steps to protect the existing forest wealth and to prevent smuggling, a special Police cell designated as Forest Cell, CID was working under a Deputy Inspector General of Police. 9 cases of sandalwood smuggling, 6 cases under Wild Life Protection Act, 3 cases of elephant poaching and 440 cases of other forest produce were reported during the year.

6.4.7 The Food Cell Unit worked under the control of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Food Cell, Bangalore. This cell detected 24 cases of Kerosene black marketing and seized property worth of Rs. 1.32 lakhs.

6.4.8 The Railway Police Force worked under the Deputy Inspector General of Police. No.of crimes reported during the year was 606.

6.4.9 The Public Grievances Organisation functioned under the control of Special Officer for Inquiries. 474 petitions from Government and 7,019 petitions from public were received, of which 462 petitions from Government and 6,826 petitions from public were disposed of.

6.4.10 The Police Computer Wing functioned under the control and supervision of the Inspector General of Police, Police Computer, Wireless and Motor Transport. Data relating to crimes and criminals and Arms Licence system were entered in floppies. It had taken up the commissioning of foreigners system at Bangalore City, maintenance and inventory of Police vehicles, inventory control of clothing system and recruitment system on the micro processor.

6.4.11 The state was covered by a Police radio grid with headquarters at Bangalore.

6.4.12 The Police Training Institute at Mysore, Channapatna and Magod continued to impart training to the Police personnel.

6.5 Dapartment of Prisons

6.5.1 The main objective of the department was to reform the criminals through various reformative measures such as vocational training in crafts, training in agriculture and horticulture, educational facilities, wage earning scheme, establishment of open air jails, etc., and help to rehabilitate them. During the year, the department continued to administer eleven Acts and Rules.

6.5.2 The department was headed by the Inspector General of Prisons assisted by a Deputy Inspector General, Headquarters Assistant, Research-cum-Statistical Officer and other supporting staff at the headquarters. The Central Prisons, district prisons, Borstal School, Dharwad, open air

jail, Koramangala, Devanahalli taluk, district headquarters sub-jails and 26 taluka sub jails were manned by the departmental persons and headed by Senior Superintendents/Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Superintendents of Central Prisons and Jailors respectively. There were 44 taluka sub jails managed by Revenue and Police Departments. Prison Training Institute at Mysore was headed by a Principal. Shri M.Hanumanthappa continued to function as the head of the department.

6.5.3 Out of the budget allotment of Rs.603 lakhs an expenditure of Rs.498 lakhs was incurred and revenue realised by the department was Rs.20 lakhs during the year.

6.5.4 Total number of prisons and jails in the State was 94 comprising of 6 Central Prisons, 6 District Prisons, 7 District Headquarters Sub-Jails, 2 Special Sub-Jails, 70 Taluka Sub-Jails and one each Juvenile Jail and Open Air Jail and a Borstal School at Dharwad.

6.5.5 There were 4,470 prisoners at the beginning of the year. 44,547 were admitted during the year. Number of prisoners released was 44,488. Similarly, 9,300 convicts were admitted during the year, taking the total number to 10,691. Of them, 9,357 were released. During the year, 4 convicts escaped from the prisons and of them, three prisoners were recaptured.

6.5.6 The following table shows number of under trial prisoners in major and sub jails.

(No.)

Sl. No.	Particular	At the beginning of the year	Admitted during the year	Released		Convicted/ sentenced	Transferred	Escaped	Died
				On bail	By courts				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Major jails	2,481	23,592	18,416	3,573	979	670	8	5
2.	Sub jails	567	11,449	9,611	676	466	541	4	2

6.5.7 14 major and 72 minor offences were committed by the prisoners. 218 prisoners were employed as convict officers. The prisoners were continued to be provided with various facilities like literacy classes etc., and adult education classes were conducted with the help of paid teachers and literate convicts. Newspapers, magazines, books etc., were also provided to them. Besides, a canteen and special feeding facility during national festival and all festival days, cultural programmes and film shows were also arranged. Number of persons allowed to avail parole and furlough were 69 and 66 respectively. Under the wage earning scheme, skilled and unskilled labourers were paid wage at the rate of Rs.3 and Rs.2 per day.

6.5.8 Young offenders coming under the Borstal School Act. were lodged at the Borstal School, Dharwad. During the year under report, there was no admission. Of the 10 boys, 2 were released. Garden produce worth Rs.1.27 lakhs was produced in this school.

6.5.9 The Prison Training Institute was imparting six months' Training to 30 warders commencing from January 1989.

6.5.10 Expenditure on the Regional Institute for Correctional Administration at Vellore, established jointly by the four Southern States, for giving training to Probation Officers, Jailors, Chief Jailors, Assistant Superintendents, etc., was borne by all the four states and the share of Karnataka State was Rs.2.94 lakhs. Karnataka had 12 seats in this Institute.

6.6 Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement

6.6.1 The department works for the welfare and resettlement of ex-servicemen and their dependents.

6.6.2 The department had its headquarters at Bangalore with eight district offices each located at Bangalore, Mysore, Madikeri, Mangalore, Karwar, Dharwad, Belgaum and Bijapur having jurisdiction of 2 to 4 districts. Director was the Head of the Department, assisted by one Deputy Director and other subordinate staff at the headquarters and eight Deputy Directors at the district level. The Karnataka Rajya Sainik Board, a state level advisory body, constituted by the State Government with Chief Minister as President, for advice on various welfare matters for the resettlement and rehabilitation of ex-servicemen, their families and those killed/disabled in action, was reconstituted during the year. G.S.Subba Rao, Colonel (Retd.) continued to function as the Director.

6.6.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.41 lakhs, the expenditure incurred was Rs.30 lakhs.

6.6.4 There were about 2 1/2 lakh ex-servicemen and their dependents in the State. As a measure of resettlement, the following concessions were continued to be provided for ex-servicemen, their dependents and those killed/disabled in action.

(i) Ten per cent of the direct recruitment vacancies under all categories of posts in State Government and State Public Sector undertakings, 10 percent of Group 'C' and 20 percent of Group 'D' posts in Central Government departments and 14 1/2 per cent Group 'C' and 24 1/2 percent Group 'D' posts in Central Government Public Sector under takings were continued to be reserved, During the year

1,541 ex-servicemen registered their names for employment/assistance and 795 were appointed.

(ii) In addition to the already existing scheme, another new scheme for self employment in co-ordination with NABARD and other nationalised banks for the benefit of ex-servicemen and their dependents in rural areas was started and implemented in four districts viz., Bangalore(Rural) Madikeri, Bijapur and Belgaum, as a pilot project. Under this programme, the lead banks in these districts, had received 163 loan applications.

(iii) For promoting self employment ventures, 26 milk vending booths were allotted by mother dairy.

(iv) Under the scheme of interest free loan for sewing machines payable in five years, 4 sewing machines were given.

(v) Subsidy of interest for the loan taken from banks for setting up of small scale industries was continued and 3 persons availed the facility.

(vi) Stipend of Rs.450/- p.m. for the disabled soldiers under training at Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee, and Rs. 50/- for their families was given.

(vii) Various educational concessions such as reservation of seats in Polytechnic, Engineering and Medical Colleges, full educational concessions, book grant upto secondary stage and awarding of scholarships beyond secondary level, etc., were continued. During the year, 4,305 children were given book grant, 201 children were awarded scholarships. 15,767 applications of military pensioners below the officer's rank and belonging to Karnataka were recommended for sanctioning educational concessions.

(viii) Free medical treatment was continued to be provided at the military and State Government hospitals.

(ix) Reservation of sites allotted by Bangalore Development Authority, City Improvement Trust Board (9 percent) and Municipality and Local Bodies (10 percent) and allotment of houses built by Karantaka Housing Board (5 per cent) was continued. This apart, land for cultivation (2 acres wet or 4 acres rainfed or 8 acres dry) or Rs.10,000 in lieu of land was also given to the families of servicemen killed in action.

(x) Cash grant was paid to the defence personnel hailing from Karnataka, who were awarded Gallantry

Awards. During the year, cash grant was given to 5 persons. Out right cash grant of Rs.10,000 was given to the families of battle casualities and disabled. During the year, 25 families received grants.

(xi) Under the war awards paid to the parents of soldiers hailing from the state, 129 parents were given cash award ranging from Rs.150/- to Rs.250/- per annum.

(xii) Four Military Boy's Hostels in the State continued to provide free boarding and lodging facilities to the children of ex-servicemen and those killed in action. There were 84 boys in these hostels.

(xiii) Beneficiaries and the amount invqlved under the Karnataka Rajya Sainik Welfare Fund and Special Fund were 2,149 and Rs. 6.97 lakhs, 304 and Rs. 1.63 lakhs respectively.

(xiv) Armed Forces Flag Day was observed on 7th December 1988. An amount of Rs.14 lakhs was collected from the sale of token and car flags.

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C H A P T E R – 7

DEPARTMENTS UNDER REVENUE SECRETARIAT

7.1 Revenue Department

7.1.1 The Revenue department was mainly responsible for the maintenance of Record of Rights and all matters connected with land such as collection of revenue, land reforms, acquisition of lands, granting of land etc. The important functions of the department were to (i) collect all kinds of Government dues; (ii) provide relief to the victims of natural calamities; (iii) maintain law and order; (iv)coordinate with the functionaries of Zilla Parishads in developmental activities; (v) conduct elections and all types of census; (vi) maintain records of birth and death in rural areas; (vii) procurement of agricultural commodities etc.

7.1.2 Unlike others, this department has four heads each allotted with four or more districts constituting a revenue division.

7.1.3 Divisional Commissioner was the head of the division assisted by Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars and Revenue Inspectors at district sub-division, taluk and hobli levels. The Village Accountants looked after the matter at village level. The Deputy Commissioners and Tahsildars were also Executive Magistrates of concerned districts and taluks.

7.1.4 The activities of the various Divisions were as follows:

(A) BANGALORE DIVISION

(i) The Division consisted of six districts viz. Bangalore, Bangalore(Rural), Chitradurga, Kolar, Shimoga and Tumkur, 12 sub-divisions, 50 taluks and 91 Nad Kacheries. Following officers functioned as Divisional Commissioner during the year.

Smt Neeraja Rajkumar ... 1.4.1988 to 15.9.1988
Shri S.N.Shanthakumar ... 16.9.1988 to 31.3.1989

(ii) Rs.1,212 lakhs was collected as land revenue. 431 persons belonging to different cadres were trained.

(B) BELGAUM DIVISION

(i) This Division had four districts viz., Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, and Uttara Kannada, 14 sub-divisions, 49 taluks and 83 hoblies. Shri H.K.Shivananda functioned as Divisional Commissioner.

(ii) The budget allotment and expenditure incurred were Rs.1,113 lakhs and Rs.933 lakhs respectively.

(iii) 25 Nad Kacheries were established.

(iv) Heavy rains and floods caused considerable loss in certain parts of the division. Relief measures such as starting of works to provide labour, payment of compensation were taken up.

(v) The demand and collection of various Government dues were Rs.3,995 lakhs and Rs.1,391 lakhs respectively.

(vi) As against 2.12 lakh applications received under section 48A of L.R.Act, 2.11 lakh were disposed of.

(vii) U/S 60 of KLR Act, of the 370 acres declared as surplus, 150 acres was distributed. Similarly, U/S 66 of KLR Act, 0.99 lakh acres of surplus land was determined and 0.68 lakh acres was distributed.

(viii) 74,434 occupancy certificates were issued and an amount of Rs. 1,972 lakhs was paid as compensation to ex-landlords.

(ix) Number of oldage, physically handicapped and widow pensions sanctioned were 43,379, 23,819 and 35,774 respectively.

(C) MYSORE DIVISION

(i) There were 6 districts in the Division viz., Chickmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Kodagu, Mandya and Mysore, with 13 Sub-divisions, 44 taluks and 192 hoblies. Shri B.C.Thaosen functioned as Divisional Commissioner till 9.5.1988 and Shri C.K.Neelakantaraj thereafter.

(ii) As against the budget allotment of Rs.1,004 lakhs, the expenditure incurred was Rs.552 lakhs.

(iii) The seasonal condition was, on the whole, satisfactory in the Division. However, in 3 taluks of Mysore and 2 taluks of Kodagu district, kharif crops were affected due to non-receipt of rains and the Land Revenue in these places were waived off.

(iv) As at the end of year, there were 3.16 lakh applications under section 48-A of L.R. Act and Abolition of Inam Act for disposal. Of which, 3.09 lakh were disposed.

(D) GULBARGA DIVISION

(i) Four districts viz., Bidar, Bellary, Gulbarga and Raichur, 10 sub-divisions, and 32 taluks were coming under the jurisdiction of this Division. Shri V.K.Gore functioned as Divisional Commissioner till 1.05.1988 and Shri A.K.Agarwal thereafter.

(ii) The expenditure incurred was Rs.534 lakhs.

(iii) The Government dues collected during the year was Rs.542 lakhs.

(iv) No.of applications disposed of during the year under various sections of K.L.R. Act was 6,324.

(v) 3,447 acres of surplus land was taken to possession and 2,417 acres was distributed.

(vi) Rs.87 lakhs was paid as compensation to ex-landlords.

(vii) Under Karnataka Land Guarantee Rules, 1969, 394 acres of land was distributed to eligible persons. Similarly, under P.T.C.L. Act, 1978, 673 acres of land was restored to 189 original grantees.

7.2 Karnataka Appellate Tribunal

7.2.1 The Tribunal was constituted by, merging Karnataka Revenue Appellate Tribunal, Karnataka Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal and Karnataka Co-operative Appellate Tribunal under KAT Act, 1976.

7.2.2 A single unit department was headed by a Chairman in the cadre of Divisional Commissioner. He was also the appellate authority for Urban Land Ceiling Act. The Tribunal had eight branches, of which, three were dealing with Revenue, three with Commercial Taxes and two with Co-operative matters. Each bench consisted of one member of IAS cadre for revenue matters, a Joint Commissioner of Commercial Taxes for commercial tax matters, Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies, for co-operative matters and a District Judge. Smt.Achala Moulik functioned as Chairman during the year.

7.2.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.43.54 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.37.53 lakhs.

7.2.4 The Tribunal, for the convenience of public had also had its sittings in the other four divisional headquarters and at Mangalore. At the beginning of the year, the number of cases relating to Revenue, Commercial Tax and Co-operation pending were respectively, 2,110, 3,876, 1,363 and the corresponding fresh receipts were 1,140, 1,608 and 1,229 with a total disposal of 1,198, 1,146 and 1,007 cases.

7.3 Department of Survey Settlement and Land Records

7.3.1 The main objective of the department was to safeguard the rights and title of individual land/property holders and to detect unauthorised encroachments of

Government lands and properties belonging to local bodies and to fix assessment of lands. To achieve the objective, the department conducts original survey, city survey, resurvey, maintain survey records in respect of agricultural lands and building sites, updating Record of Rights.

7.3.2 The department was headed by a Director. At the headquarters, he was assisted by two Deputy Directors, two Assistant Directors, one Accounts Officer and other subordinate staff. At the Divisional, district and sub-divisional level, he was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors. The following officers held the post of Director during the year.

(i)	Shri G.C.R.Subramanian	... 1.4.1988 to 1.5.1988
(ii)	" P.Vijayan	... 2.5.1988 to 2.1.1989
(iii)	" Narasimharaju	... 3.1.1989 to18.1.1989
(iv)	" C.V.Kalasad	...19.1.1989 onwards.

7.3.3 The expenditure incurred and revenue earned by the department were Rs.119 lakhs and Rs.114 lakhs respectively.

7.3.4 Following were the activities of the department during the year under report.

(a) 31,400 Phodi cases, 43,657 R.R.mutation cases 25,970 H.B.cases, 13,174 L.R.F. cases, 5,680 Miscellaneous Measurement cases, 818 Court Commission cases, 208 Appeal cases and 14,190 Consolidations of Holdings cases were disposed.

(b) The Hissa Survey work of ex-Inam villages was completed in respect of 16 villages.

(c) Under the Resurvey work in Somwarpet taluk, field measurement was completed in 205 villages and inspection work was completed in 175 villages.

(d) The work of revision of settlement rates relating to 506 villages in Raichur-Gangavathi Zone was completed.

(e) Maintenance of city survey records of Bangalore City, K.G.F. and Davanagere was taken up.

(f) The Survey and Settlement Training Institute, Mysore, trained 111 persons of various cadres in survey matters.

7.4 Department of Stamps and Registration

7.4.1 The important functions of the Department were to (i) register documents, firms and societies and (ii) collect stamp duties.. The department continued to administer seven Acts and Rules.

7.4.2 The department was headed by the Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps. At the headquarters, he was assisted by three Headquarters Assistants (Group 'A') and Deputy Commissioner/Special Deputy Commissioner in each of the districts who was also ex-officio District Registrar and Registrar of Firms and Societies assisted by a Headquarters Assistant(Grade-1). The Headquarters Assistant was also appointed as Inspector of Registration and Stamps. Each of the district had several sub-registration offices each headed by a Sub-Registrar, who also functioned as Registrar of Marriages and Marriage Officer under Special Marriage Act, 1954 and Hindu Marriage Act, 1956 as amended from time to time. During the year, Shri P.Vijayan, functioned as Inspector General of Registration and Commissioner of Stamps.

7.4.3 The expenditure incurred and the revenue receipt of the department during the year were Rs.6 crores and Rs.107 crores respectively.

7.4.4 Following were the activities of the department during the year:

(i) The total number of documents registered were 3,98,483 valued at Rs.807 crores.

(ii) Under the Partnership Act, 1932, the number of applications received for registration was 5,132.

(iii) Under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act,1960, 4,531 societies were registered.

(iv) Section 45A of Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957 for detection of undervaluation of Stamp duty and Registration Fee, was in force in 50 cities and towns. Number of cases detected was 94,374, involving an amount of Rs.11.97 crores and the cases disposed were 72,598 resulting in revenue receipt amounting to Rs.4.04 crores.

7.5 Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments

7.5.1 The department was responsible for the maintenance of religious and charitable institutions governed by five different Acts.

7.5.2 Commissioner was the head of the department. At the headquarters he was assisted by one Headquarters Assistant, one Office Assistant, one Assistant Executive Engineer and other supporting staff. Outside the headquarters, he was assisted by Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners of concerned districts, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners of the H.R and C.E., Charity and Assistant Charity Commissioners, Inspectors and

Coorg Temple Fund Management Committee. Shri.Raghavendra Rao Manvikar functioned as the head of the Department.

7.5.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.1,068 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.704 lakhs.

7.5.4 18,483 schedule and other muzarai institutions consisting of Jain Basthis, temples, mutts, etc, in the 9 districts of old Mysore area were governed by the Mysore Religious and Charitable Institutions Act. The scale of income and expenditure of the religious institutions were sanctioned by Government in respect of scheduled muzrai institutions by the Commissioner of Religious and Charitable Endowments in respect of major Muzrai Institutions having an income of more than Rs.5,000 P.A. and Deputy Commissioners in respect of minor muzrai institutions. During the year, 3,301 institutions were granted scale of income and expenditure. The Committee of Dharmadarshis was constituted in respect of 2,774 institutions. Collection of Muzrai Funds and Chatrams Savings Fund was continued.

7.5.5 Under the Karnataka State Charities, the following choultries were maintained.

i. Karnataka State Charities, Tirumala-Thirupathy;
ii. Karnataka State Chatram, Varanasi;
iii. Karnataka State Choultry, Srisailam; and
iv. Karnataka State Charities, Mantralaya.

7.5.6 The Agama section of the department with one Aagamika, continued to give opinion on matters relating to pooja, rathothsava, prathistapana, etc. The following educational institutions were continued to be maintained.

(i) Maharaja Sanskrit College (Agama Section), Mysore: There were 4 Professors and 5 Assistant Professors in this college. During the year, of the 89 students appeared for various agama examinations, 82 had passed, 42 students were admitted and the total number of students was 116. An Advisory Board for Agama was also functioning to give advice and suggestions on the development of Agama Sastra.

(ii) In the Sanskrit college, Melkote, there were 7 Pandits, 3 other staff members and 173 students.

7.5.7 Ten Institutions in Kodagu area were governed by the Coorg Temple Fund Management Act, 1956 and managed by a Managing Committee headed by the Deputy Commissioner of the district and other members.

7.5.8 1,114 temples and mutts in Bellary, Dakshina Kannada and Kollegal areas came under the purview of Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act 1951. Depending upon the income of the institution, contribution varying from 3 per cent to 5 per cent was collected. The

demand, collection and balance during the year was Rs.59.37 lakhs, Rs.19.51 lakhs and Rs.40.36 lakhs.

7.5.9 Except the Muslim Institutions, all other institutions, in Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur districts, were governed by Hyderabad Endowment Regulation 1349 Fasali. There were 8,092 registered institutions in these districts. Collection of Haq-E-Intezam at the rate of 5 per cent in the case of institution coming under HER 1349 and 10 percent for those maintained by the Government, on the basis of income earned was continued.

7.5.10 The Bombay Public Act, 1950 was in force in the districts of Belgaum, Dharwad, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada districts. The Charity Commissioner with headquarters at Belgaum and assisted by Assistant Charity Commissioner, was the sole Corporate and Appallate Authority for the administration of all the Trusts coming under the purview of this Act. The posts of Charity and Assistant Charity Commissioners were filled up on deputation from Judicial department.

7.5.11 The income received by the Charity Commissioner in the form of contributions, Registration Fee, Audit fee, Inspection fee, etc. was Rs.10.89 lakhs. 170 Trusts were registered during the year. Total number of cases received during the year by the Charity and Assistant Charity Commissioner was 1,077 taking the total number to be decided to 2,213. Of these, 973 cases were disposed.

7.5.12 The following temples/institutions were governed by Special Acts/Rules.

a) Shri Renuka Yellamma Temple, Soundatti;
b) Yadiyur Shri Siddalingeshwara Temple;
c) Shri Srikanteshwaraswamy Temple, Nanjangud;
d) Muzrai temples belonging to Mysore Palace;
e) Shri Sravanabelagola Muzrai Institutions and
f) S.L.N.Charities.

Number of Institutions eligible for Tasdik allowance was 15,576 and the amount sanctioned during the year was Rs.8.00 crores.

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C H A P T E R – 8

DEPARTMENTS UNDER AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE SECRETARIAT

8.1 Department of Agriculture

8.1.1 The main objectives of the department were to increase agricultural production by supplying various quality inputs at right time, intensifying soil conservation programmes in arid regions, organising and intensifying training programmes to farmers, farm women and youth, assisting small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production under dry land agriculture by distributing minikits/input kits free of cost and popularising dry farming technology.

8.1.2 The department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by Additional Directors, Joint Directors, Principal Agricultural Officers, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors of Agriculture, Agricultural Officers, Administrative Officers, Accounts Officers and others. Dr.K.V.Puranik Math continued to be the head of the department.

8.1.3 The budget allotment and expenditure incurred were Rs. 37 crores and Rs.48 crores respectively.

8.1.4 During the year,38 plan schemes and 25 non-plan schemes were implemented.

8.1.5 The production of foundation seeds was continued i the farms belonging to department (49), Zilla Parishads (14) Agricultural Schools (16), Rural Development Training Centr (5) and Agricultural Development Centres (5). 27 lak quintals of seeds were distributed, of which, 3 lakh quintals were certified/TL seeds. The two Seed Testing Laboratories analysed 31,657 seed samples. Out of 31,657 seed samples drawn for inspection under Seed Act, 1966, 6,043 sub-standard samples were detected. In addition, 141 more sub-standard samples were detected, and 4 cases were filed in the court and convicted, 6 stop sale notices were served and others were warned. Various developmental works were taken up in departmental farms to produce quality seeds.

8.1.6 Measures were taken up to step up the production of rural and urban compost and 146 lakh tonnes of rural compost and 10 lakh tonnes of urban compost were produced. As against a target of 9 lakh ha. to be brought under green manuring, achievement was 7 lakh ha. Under the scheme of popularisation of bio fertilisers, 1.44 lakh pockets of Rizobiam bio-fertiliser was produced at G.K.V.K. and Hebbal Laboratories and distributed. 5.75 tonnes of blue, green algae fertilisers was produced at three sub centres of Gangavathi, Tyavangi and Kampli. 1,928 ha. of land was covered. 3,401 ha. of paddy was covered by Azolla bio-fertiliser. 1,779 bio gas plants were installed and 8 field demonstration on utility of manure produced from biogas plants were organised.

8.1.7 Apart from the bio-fertilisers, chemical fertilisers, viz., N.P.K. were continued to be used. The indent and allotment of nutrients N.P.K. were 7.1 lakh and 7.4 lakh tonnes respectively. As usual fertilisers were distributed through 10,085 sale points. In addition to the Fertiliser Promotion Programme with lead fertiliser suppliers to each district, three central sector schemes for promotion of fertiliser use were started during the year. They were: (i) National Project on Development of Fertiliser use in low rainfed areas; implemented in the districts of Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Kolar and Tumkur, (ii) Opening of additional outlets: implemented in Bangalore, Bangalore(R), Bellary, Bidar, Chitradurga, Mandya, Mysore and Raichur districts and (iii) Promotion of Fertiliser use; implemented in Belgaum, Chickmagalur, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan, Shimoga and Uttara Kannada districts.

8.1.8 An area of 59 lakh ha. was covered under different types of plant protection measures. Other than this, an area of 88,542 ha, was covered under various plant protection schemes. 40 plant pathological trials were conducted and 1,600 plant protection equipments were supplied at 50% subsidy. Under the programme of supplying pesticides at 50% subsidy, 6,400 ha. of area was covered. 3,946 tonnes of pesticides was consumed.

8.1.9 To increase agricultural production, 1.54 lakh input kits containing seeds of cereals, pulses and oil seeds were distributed to small and marginal farmers. Similarly, 1.39 lakh minikit trials were conducted on paddy, ragi, jowar, maize, bajra, wheat and minor millet crops.

8.1.10 The National Pulse Development Project was continued during the year. Under this project, 8,563 minikit trials, 60 block demonstrations, 94 adaptive trials, 3 training programmes were conducted.

8.1.11 The 19 Soil Health Centres and one mobile unit at Dharwad, analysed 5.13 lakh soil samples and 4,005 irrigation water samples and gave suitable recommendations. The Quality Control Wing in Soil Testing, Bangalore, cross checked/analysed 1,366 soil samples. The two Fertiliser Control Laboratories analysed 3,944 samples of fertiliser and found that 207 samples were of sub standard. The two Insecticide Laboratories in the State received 1,146 samples, analysed 848 samples and rejected the remaining. Of the samples analysed, 34 were found to be of sub-standard quality.

8.1.12 During the year 3,070 farm trials were laid out.

8.1.13 To prevent spreading of new pests and diseases, 322 phytosanitary certificates were issued in respect of seed, plants and plant products that are exported/imported. 40 fungicidal trials were conducted on sunflower. Three

Parasite Laboratories produced parasites, required for the control of Sugarcane Shoot Borer and Cotton Boll Worms and the area covered was 2,335 ha. Under the BIRD Project, 1,934 farmers were benefitted under various agricultural development programmes.

8.1.14 As per the agreement with National Bureau of Soil Survey and Land Use Planning, Nagpur, with regard to the preparation of soil maps of the state, the two soil survey units at Bangalore and Dharwad prepared 23 sample strips, 428 Grid Nos. They also conducted soil survey of 1,400 ha. under Dharma Minor Irrigation Project and additional area of 1,875 ha. under Kabbanala Watershed and analysed 154 and 194 soil samples respectively. In addition to this, Soil Survey work was taken up in 15 mandals of selected five districts of Bellary, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Hassan and Raichur. 21 Soil Survey reports were released.

8.1.15 To educate farmers and to make them accept the new farming technology, short and long term training to farm men/women and youths, was imparted through 5 Rural Developmental Training Centres, 3 Indo Japanese Agricultural Extension Training Centres, 21 Agricultural Schools and DANIDA assisted Women and Youth Training Extension Project. Total number trained in these institutions was 22,708.

8.1.16 Under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes, total number of beneficiaries were 5,870 and 4,146 respectively.

8.1.17 Soil Conservation works in the state were taken up in accordance with the provisions of Karnataka Land Improvement Act, 1961 and implemented under various schemes. Following table gives the work done under different schemes.

Particulars	C.S. Soil Conservation schemes in catchment of river valley projects	Western Ghat Develop-ment scheme	DPAP (Central/ State Sectors)	District approved water sheds	Special Component Plan	Tribal Sub Plan scheme	Techno-logy Mini-Mission Project	World Bank aided Kabbanala Water Shed Project
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Contour Bunding (ha.)	8,369	8	13,47,231	12,287	3,986	-	785	267
Gully Plugging/checks (No.)	2,572	406	230	7,581	-	-	2,137	145
Nala Bunding (No.)	23	1	57	322	1	-	37	-
Farm Ponds (No.)	-	130	78	356	98	5	90	5
Bench Terracing (Ha.)	-	390	19	-	56	-	-	-
Reshaping/land levelling (ha.)	-	591	-	-	682	235	-	-
Land Reclamation (ha.)	-	8	91	-	15	-	-	-
Strengthening of existing bunds	-	-	3,20,685	15,051	856	-	-	542

8.1.18 The Farm Information Unit issued 46 news letters, 25 press releases, 1,567 tips to farmers through AIR, printed 124 booklets, 22 wall news papers/posters, published 156 feature articles, conducted 103 exhibitions and organised 1,024 film/slide shows. In addition, 8 video films on different technical subjects of agriculture were produced and distributed.

8.2 Department of Horticulture

8.2.1 The main objective of the Department was to promote cultivation of horticultural crops through supply of fruit plants, coconut seedling etc. It also maintains horticultural farms, parks, gardens and organises horticultural shows, exhibitions etc.

8.2.2 Director was the head of the department. He was assisted by three Joint Directors, one Headquarters Assistant, one Accounts Officer, one Deputy Director of Statistics and one Assistant Director of Statistics at the head office. At the divisional level, each of the four divisions were headed by one Deputy Director. There was also a Joint Director, who looked after the Indian Cashew Project at Mangalore. This apart, there were 13 Deputy Directors and 25 Senior Assistant Directors and 4 Special Officers who were

incharge of different schemes. The District Horticultural Officers assisted the Zilla Parishads in implementing various schemes. Sri. B.N.Betkerur was the Director till 8.9.88 and Sri.A.K.M.Nayak succeeded him.

8.2.3 The department had a budget allotment of Rs.1,615 lakhs. Expenditure incurred was Rs.1,425 lakhs.

8.2.4 Working of the department during the year was as follows:

i) Twenty acres of new area was developed in Purigali of Mandya district for development of aromatic and medicinal plants. Similarly, an area of 55ha. was covered in Gulbarga and Mysore districts for cultivation of davana and tuberose.

ii) 12,385 ha. of new area was brought under cashew cultivations. Under the Package Programme On Cashew, 305 demonstration plots were laid out. 816 ha. of area was covered by plant protection chemicals and these chemicals were supplied to the farmers on 50% subsidy basis.

iii) Under the scheme for development of mushroom, 18,965 spawn bottles were produced and supplied to the growers.

iv) The Regional Coconut Nursery at Pura farm Mandya district, procured 77,250 quality seed coconuts from private seed gardens.

v) 1.26 lakh pepper root cuttings and 50 thousand cocoa seedlings were raised and supplied.

vi) 1,090 Kgs. of different vegetable seeds were produced and supplied. Under the scheme of area expansion of vegetables, 449 plots were developed.

vii) Under the scheme of progeny orchard for citrus and other fruits, 73,950 plants were propogated and supplied. In addition, 165 plots of new gardens were developed and 39 plots of old orchards were maintained.

viii) To meet the demand for mango and citrus fruit plants, 13,210 mango grafts and 26,480 citrus buddings were propogated.

ix) Under the centrally sponsored schemes, small and marginal farmers were supplied 4,742 minikits 1,23,495 rooted cuttings of spices and 19,515 hybrid coconut seedlings produced at K.R.Sagar coconut seed farm. To control the black headed caterpiller, the parasitic laboratory at Tiptur reared 5 lakh parasites and supplied.

x) Under the scheme for development of coconut in canal bunds and giving incentives for installation of pumpsets, 318 persons were assisted for developing coconut

gardens and pumpset subsidy was given to 460 beneficiaries.

xi) 1,777 farmers and 1,380 women were trained in improved horticultural technology and preservation and processing techniques respectively.

xii) To meet the demands of cultivators, Private nursery men were encouraged to propogate fruit plants, plantation crops etc. and a subsidy of Rs.5,000/- to each was paid for establishing nursery. 20 educated unemployed farmer's availed this benefit. In addition to this, 113 nurseries were also established.

xiii) 24,161 fruit plants(grafts) and other plantation crops were supplied to small and marginal farmers.

xiv) 186 demonstration plots on new/improved varieties of fruits were laid out in departmental farms.

xv) Under the Special Component Plan, 4,879 gardens were developed, 5,516 gardens developed during the previous year were maintained. 151 persons were given training.

xvi) Under the Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme, 487 gardens were maintained, fruit and coconut seedlings were supplied to 414 persons and 27 persons were trained. 96 gardens were established under Special Central Assistance Programme.

xvii) The Soil testing laboratory analysed 8,000 water and soil samples.

xviii) 11,390 agricultural and horticultural crop seeds were tested and 35 quintals of vegetable seeds were processed in the Seed Testing Laboratory.

xix) Under the plant protection measures, 105 lakh parasites were reared and supplied to 6,022 beneficiaries covering an area of 7,513 ha. 694 litres of monocrotophos, were supplied at 50% subsidy.

xx) 296 educated youths of the farming community were given practical training in cultivation of horticultural crops and were given a stipend of Rs.200/- p.m.

xxi) During the year, 62 new varieties of ornamental plants were introduced. 11,428 varieties of ornamental plants were produced and 3,329 were supplied to the public.

xxii) As a part of information and propoganda, 40 leaflets were brought out, 7 seminars were conducted, 17 field days were organised and a booklet containing 46 lectures was brought out and supplied.

xxiii) To encourage farmers to grow horticultural crops, financial assistance was given to the growers. During the

year, 7,081 persons availed this benefit.

xxiv) Under the Bidar Integrated Rural Development Programme, 1,000 kitchen gardens developed and 200 minikits were supplied.

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9.1 Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

9.1.1 The main objectives of the department were to (i) provide health coverage to all the domestic animals and poultry against contageous and non-contageous diseases through preventive and curative services, (ii) improve the quality of livestock and poultry through promotion of scientific breeding and feeding practices with a view to increase supplies of livestock and poultry products, (iii) provide extension services and practical training on advance animal husbandry technology and (iv) conduct livestock censuses. The department administered ten different laws.

9.1.2 Director was the Head of the department. The organisational set up of the department extended down to village level. At the headquarters, the Director was assisted by one Additional Director, two Joint Directors, nine Deputy Directors, three Veterinary Officers, one Fodder Development Officer, one Headquarters Assistant, one Deputy Director of Statistics, one Administrative Assistant and other supporting staff. At the Divisional, district and taluk level, he was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and Veterinary Officers respectively. Dr. H.B.Shetty held the post of Director during the year.

9.1.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.787 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.719 lakhs. The revenue earned by the department was Rs.99 lakhs.

9.1.4 33 Veterinary Hospitals, 495 Veterinary Dispensaries, 653 Rural Veterinary Dispensaries and 55 Veterinary Aid Centres and 163 Mobile Veterinary Clinics continued to treat and control the out break of contageous and non-contageous diseases. They also looked after the breeding among bovine population to increase milk production. During the year, 26 mobile veterinary clinics were established and 65 lakh cases were treated by the veterinary institutions. There was an out break of 2,080 livestock and poultry diseases. The number attacked was 6,845, of which 3,787 died. 147 lakh livestock and poultry were vaccinated.

9.1.5 1,746 institutions continued to provide A.I services, 1,378 institutions were utilising frozen semen and the remaining 368 institutions liquid semen. The total liquid semen produced was 6.37 lakh ml out of which 6.03 lakh ml. was distributed; 11.30 lakh doses of frozen semen was produced and distributed. The total number of A.I and castrations done were 10.35 lakhs and 5.31 lakhs respectively.

9.1.6 Under the Fodder Development Programme, 355 quintals of fodder seed and 16 thousand tonnes of fodder were produced, against which, 165 quintals of seed and 16 thousand tonnes of fodder were supplied. 60.99 lakh root slips were supplied to farmers. The Government of India supplied 2,250

Deputy Directors, two Senior Assistant Directors, five Assistant Directors, one Assistant Director of Statistics, one Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies and other supporting staff. There were 7 zonal offices each headed by a Deputy Director and 16 Divisional Offices each headed by a Senior Assistant Director/Assistant Director. There were two Projects one at Tadri (Karwar) and another at Malpe (Udupi) headed by a Project Director and Project Co-ordinator respectively. Following persons held the post of Director during the year:

1. Sri S.K. Patnayak 1.4.88 - 4.8.88
2. Sri B.L.Kotbagi 5.8.88 - 12.10.88
3. Sri G.Gananeela 13.10.88 - 9.2.89
4. Sri D.L.Kotbagi 10.2.89 - 31.3.89

9.3.3 As against the budget of Rs.933 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.712 lakhs. Revenue realised was Rs.92 lakhs.

9.3.4 Under the scheme of improvement of traditional fishing, subsidy was given to 21 gill net units and a loan cum subsidy to 25 fishermen of coastal Fishermen Co-operative Societies.

9.3.5 Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of motorisation of traditional fishing crafts, Rs.3.75 lakhs was provided to 50 fishermen in Dakshina Kannada district.

9.3.6 Brackish Water Fish Farmers' Development Agency, a centrally sponsored agency, set up in Karwar for promoting brackish water fish farming, was given a grant-in-aid of Rs.40 lakhs (Centre share of Rs.20 lakhs), of which an expenditure of Rs.8.09 lakh was incurred. Training was given to 28 Prawn Farmers. A Prawn hatchery costing Rs.33.25 lakhs was under construction.

9.3.7 Under Indo-Danish Fisheries Project, construction of Fishing Harbour at Tadri, gear shed, ice-cum-freezing complex etc were completed. The scheme for infrastructural facilities in coastal villages covered Shiroor village in Dakshina Kannada and Alavekodi village in Uttara Kannada districts; civil works like construction of well, pump house, overhead tank etc, in Shiroor and the works of ice-plant, community hall, service station, fish curing yard in Alavekodi were completed. A sum of Rs.3.12 lakhs was spent during the year and both the units produced and sold 972 tonnes of ice.

9.3.8 Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme construction of one 10 ha. Fish Seed Farm, was taken up at B.R. Project. 54 ponds and cement cisterns were constructed. The Linganamakki Reservoir Fisheries Development unit was continued and 4.75 lakhs of fish fingerlings were stocked in Linganamakki reservoir.

9.3.9 In addition to the already existing 8 Fish Farmers' Development Agencies, 3 more were sanctioned by the Government.

9.3.10 There were 182 Inland and 76 Coastal Fisheries Co-operative Societies and two district level Co-operative Fish Marketing Federation in the state. To improve their functioning, 11 Fishermen Co-operative Societies were given a share capital assistance of Rs.10,000/- each and 24 fishermen co-operative societies were given a managerial subsidy of Rs.30,000/-. NCDC assistance in the form of share capital of Rs.1.10 lakhs was provided to each of the 4 fishermen co-operative societies.

9.3.11 A sum of Rs.5.40 lakhs was paid to the National Federation of Fishermen Co-operative Limited towards insurance coverage of 60,000 fishermen in the state.

9.3.12 Under the Special Component Plan, 95 SC candidates were trained in inland fish culture, 37 riverine fishermen were assisted for procuring fishery requisites. Under the Tribal Sub-Plan, 32 tribal youths were trained in inland fish culture practices and tanks were leased to assist them.

9.3.13 Panjehalli village in Hunsur Taluk was sponsored under National Welfare Fund for Fishermen and Rs.12.82 lakhs was released to Karnataka Land Army Corporation for construction of 100 houses, community hall, tube wells and water supply to the village.

9.3.14 Under the Scheme of Loan-cum-Subsidy for construction of fish markets, an amount of Rs.4.72 lakhs was spent for construction of fish markets in Uttara Kannada, Dakshina Kannada, Hassan and Tumkur districts.

9.3.15 A sum of Rs.3.88 lakhs was realised as revenue from the Government aquarium at Cubbon Park, Bangalore. The construction of aquarium at K.R.Sagar, was in progress and a sum of Rs.2.72 lakhs was spent against the budget provision of Rs.4.00 lakhs.

9.3.16 The works under DPAP, Western Ghat Development Scheme and IRDP was in progress and respectively a sum of Rs.19.42 lakhs, Rs.11.86 lakhs and Rs.3.80 lakhs were spent.

9.3.17 120 rural youths were trained at the Inland Fisheries Training Centres at K.R.Sagar and Bethamangala, two Assistant Directors of Fisheries (Grade-II) were deputed to Barrackpore to undergo Certificate Course in inland fisheries. 13 officials were deputed to undergo short term course in Fisheries College, Mangalore, for a period of 15 days. Two Assistant Directors were deputed outside the state for training-one in co-operative management for a period of 8 months and another for 15 days in fish processing technology at Narakkal, Kerala.

9.4 Department of Forest

9.4.1 The important functions of the department were to (i) protect the existing forests, (ii) increase the forest area by planting trees in waste lands unfit for agriculture, (iii) increase the productivity of degraded forests, (iv) implement social and farm forestry, (v) exploit major and minor forest produces, (vi) regulate tree felling in private lands and (vii) preserve the wild life. These were governed by various Acts and Rules thereunder.

9.4.2 Principal Chief Conservator of Forests was the Head of the Department. At the headquarters, he was assisted by two Chief Conservator of Forests - one for General and the other for Development - three Additional Chief Conservators, six Conservators, six Deputy Conservators, 5 Administrative Assistants, one Chief Accounts Officer and other supporting staff. For administrative convenience, the department was divided into 9 Circles and 33 territorial divisions - each headed by Conservator and Deputy Conservator respectively. Besides these, he was also assisted by 4 Silviculturists and one Field Director and Deputy Director of Project Tiger in discharging his duties. Shri S. Shyamsundar continued to function as the Head of the Department.

9.4.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.63 crores, expenditure incurred was Rs.62 crores. The department realised a revenue of Rs.50 crores.

9.4.4 Exploitation of major forest produce was mainly done through departmental agency as well as other agencies as per the existing work plans. The total out turn of these were:

Produce	Quantity (100 cmt.)
Timber	1891
Firewood	4469
Bamboos and	467
Sandalwood	10

9.4.5 Forest Research and Utilisation Circle with three silviculturists continued the research activities, which confined to field oriented problems and tree improvement works. The working plans for an area of 2,293 sq.kms. were prepared during the year bringing the total to 22,837 Sq.kms.

9.4.6 To prevent smuggling of forest produces, 151 checkposts and 24 mobile squads continued to function. During the year, 23,090 cases were detected and produces worth Rs.91 lakhs were recovered; the number of vehicles seized and confiscated were 2,909 and 122 respectively.

During the year, plantations were raised in an area of 46,887 ha. of land and 2,437 kms. length of road and canal side.

9.4.7 The department continued to maintain five national parks covering an area of 6,572 sq.kms. and 18 bird and wild life sanctuaries.

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C H A P T E R – 10

DEPARTMENTS UNDER FOOD AND TRANSPORT SECRETARIAT

10.1 Department of Food and Civil Supplies

10.1.1 The department was responsible for supply of essential commodities and foodgrains to the consumers at reasonable prices through the public distribution system and for checking the blackmarketing and hoarding of essential commodities.

10.1.2 The department was headed by a director who was assisted by two Joint Directors, one Chief Accounts Officer and other supporting staff. At the District level, the Deputy Commissioner and Chief Secretary of Zilla Parishad, assisted by a Deputy Director and at the Taluk level, the Tahsildar and Block Development Officer were responsible for implementing the food and civil supplies programmes.

10.1.3 As per the levy procurement policy, millers/dealers were required to deliver 33 1/3 of rice produced as levy. The prices were: superfine Rs.289.80, fine Rs.265.85 and common Rs.250.90 per quintal. The quantity of rice procured during the year was 80,633 tonnes.

10.1.4 There were 16,605 Fair Price Shops, of which 4,419 were in urban areas and 12,186 were in rural areas handling 22.53 lakhs and 57.68 lakhs ration cards respectively. In rural areas, families whose annual income was less than Rs.3,500/- were issued green cards. A total of 31.02 lakh green cards and 26.66 lakh saffron cards were there as at the end of the year. The allotment and off-take of foodgrains and essential commodities during the year were as given below:

(in lakh tonnes)

Sl. No.	Commodities	Allotment	Off-take	% of col.4 to col.3
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rice	11.39	10.51	98.0
2.	Wheat	3.63	3.43	94.5
3.	Sugar	2.19	2.16	98.6
4.	Kerosene(Lakh kilolitre)	5.22	5.19	99.4
5.	Edible Oil	0.43	0.30	70.0

The responsibility for transportation of foodgrains to fair price shops in rural areas was entrusted to Zilla Parishads.

10.1.5 The department contained to check hoarding and black marketing in the State. During the year, essential commodities worth Rs.528 lakhs were seized and commodities worth Rs.26 lakhs were confiscated. Consumer Advisory Committees were constituted at taluk, district and state levels.

10.1.6 Karnataka Food and Civil Supplies Corporation was the sole agent of Government for procurement operations. Taluk Agricultural Produce Co-operative Marketing Societies were appointed as sub-agents.

10.2 Department of Motor Vehicles

10.2.1 The Motor Vehicles Department was one of the major revenue earning departments. The main objectives of the department were (i) collection of tax on motor vehicles and (ii) proper regulation of the use of motor vehicles in the State. For this purpose, the department continued to administer four Acts and Rules

10.2.2 Commissioner for Transport was the Head of the Department. For administrative convenience, the State was divided into five divisions, 29 regions and 9 sub regions. One Joint Commissioner, 6 Deputy Commissioners, one Headquarters Assistant, one Law Officer, two Financial Assistants, one Assistant Transport Commissioner, four Assistant Secretaries, two Assistant Law Officers, one Statistician and other supporting staff at the headquarters and Deputy Commissioners of Transport at the Divisional, Regional Transport Officers at the Sub-Regional level assisted the Commissioner in discharging his duties. The Commissioner was also the Appallate Authority U/S 35 of M.V.Act read with Rule 87 (i) of K.M.V. Rules, 1963 with regard to the suspension of certificates of registration by the officers of the Police department. Smt. Usha Ganesh functioned as the Commissioner during the year.

10.2.3 During the year, 1.32 lakh new motor vehicles of all types were registered taking the total to 11.47 lakhs. As many as 11,326 vehicles registered in other States and migrated to this State were registered with fresh registration marks of this State.

10.2.4 The Inspectors of Motor Vehicles were vested with the power to issue fitness certificates to the vehicles at the time of registration and thereafter at the prescribed intervals. During the year, 15,352 new fitness certificates were issued and 1,06,014 were renewed. 48,761 non-transport vehicles were issued renewal certificate of registration.

10.2.5 There were 47 driving training schools, in the State. The total number of driving and conductors' licences in vogue as at the end of the year was 10.06 lakh and 1.31 lakhs respectively. Of which, 1.15 lakh driving and 21,208 conductors' licences were issued during the year. Issuing of plastic card driving licences was continued and number issued was 51,041.

10.2.6 A fresh supplemental reciprocal agreement was made between the Government of Karnataka and Goa, and a

provision for operation of 07 stage carriage routes to Karnataka and 06 routes to Goa was made. As per the reciprocal agreement entered into with the States of Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, vehicles covered with the countersignatures of permits to ply in the State were to pay a tax of Rs.500 per annum. Number of interstate permits of different types of transport vehicles as per the reciprocal agreements with the neighbouring states was 398.

KARNATAKA STATE TRANSPORT AUTHORITY

10.2.7 The Authority had a Chairman, two official and three non-official members. The main function of the Authority was to grant and renew inter state/zonal and national permits and also for tourist vehicles, contract carriages etc. for operating in two or more States. During the year, the Authority granted 39 new permits for passenger service vehicles, 2,865 permits for public and countersigning and permits issued by the signatory states.

10.2.8 The Authority utilised the quota of permits for 50 tourist omni buses and 400 tourist motor cabs to ply throughout India. Under the South Zone Permit Scheme for tourist taxies, as against a quota of 400 permits, 396 permits were issued. 1,793 national permits were issued during the current year taking the total number to 4,808. Registration of 13 newly manufactured vehicles were approved.

10.2.9 For violating the condition of permits,53,550 cases were booked, taking the total number for disposal to 80,503. Of which, 64,061 cases were disposed of, by compounding. Similarly, 26,667 cases of violation of M.V.Acts and Rules were booked (6,804 cases were pending at the beginning of the year). During the year, 27,982 cases were disposed of. Under the system of compounding of offences at the spot check, 45,442 cases booked by the department and 2,18,575 cases booked by the Police were compounded.

10.2.10 Compensation to victims of hit and run cases, was paid to 49 death and 35 injured cases.

10.2.11 Collection of tax by the Regional and Sub-Regional Transport offices was done by the specified branches of Nationalised and Co-operative Apex Banks numbering about 1,032 and by the Automobile Association of South India in respect of non-transport vehicles owned by their members.

10.2.12 Under the powers conferred by Sec.16 of K.M.V. Taxation Act, 1957, the Government exempted 12 M.V. from payment of tax.

C H A P T E R – 11

DEPARTMENTS UNDER INFORMATION, TOURISM AND YOUTH SERVICES SECRETARIAT

11.1 Department of Information and Publicity

11.1.1 The department was responsible for publicising as well as enlightening the people on the policies, programmes and achievements of the Government through various media such as publications, exhibitions, films, photos, newsreels, song and drama, television, commercial publicity etc.

11.1.2 The activities of the department were as follows:

(i) Press and News: As many as 21,511 press notes were issued; 515 press conferences were arranged; 240 special and feature articles highlighting the development works were released. For the benefit of journalists, 23 tele-printers were installed. As usual, under the Tribal Sub-Plan Scheme, Bharat Darshan Tour for adults and Karnataka Darshan Fair for students were organised.

(ii) Publications: Apart from the two monthly and one fortnightly publications i.e. "Janapada" (Kannada), 'March of Karnataka' (English), 'Karnataka Munnade' seven special publications were brought out. Five posters on important schemes were also brought out.

(iii) Field Publicity: On the occasion of Viswa Kannada Sammelana, an exhibition highlighting the culture and heritage of Karnataka at Manchester and an identical exhibition at London City were organised. Besides this, 5 tableux, a mobile exhibition on Dr.B.R. Ambedkar and an exhibition on the six years' achievement of the Government were also organised. The district and sub-divisional offices organised 85 multi-media publicity campaign covering various subjects like adult education, family welfare, small savings etc. They had also arranged 3,000 film shows and 3,500 exhibitions. 500 seminars were also arranged in rural areas.

(iv) Commercial Publicity: Under this programme, tenders, advertisements, notices etc, of different departments were released to 142 dailies. In addition to this, periodical advertisements on achievements of the Government were released to 2,000 small and medium newspapers which were not in the media list.

(v) Music and Drama: As many as 860 music and dance programmes were organised. The 'suggi kunitha' team won the first prize in "Phoolvalonki Syne" festivities oranised in Delhi. On the occasion of Rajyotsava, a cultural programme was organised.

(vi) Film Unit: A total of 6 documentary films - 3 in black and white and 3 in colour - were produced. For screening the newsreels and documentaries, an amount of Rs.4.7 lakhs was given by the Films Division, Government of India. Apart from this, 22,365 still photographs were

released to various newspapers.

11.1.3 Under the Scheme of Subsidy to Films to black and white, colour and experimental films 77 proposals were sent to Government. An amount of Rs.46.50 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose. Under the Film Award Scheme for regional language films, 30 films had contested and an amount of Rs.12,000/- was collected as entry fee. The film award function of 1987-88 was arranged at Davanagere at an expenditure of Rs.3.76 lakhs.

11.1.4 During the year (i) a fee of Rs.4.09 lakhs for permitting to shoot non-Kannada language films in the State: and (ii) Rs.0.49 lakhs for screening films in "Priyadarshini" departmental theatre was collected.

11.2 Department of Tourism

11.2.1 The main objective of the department was to promote tourism in the state by developing tourist centres and providing basic amenities like accommodation, transportation, restaurants, wayside facilities, hotels, etc., and development of various tourist places in the State.

11.2.2 The department was headed by a Director, who also functioned as the Managing Director of Karnataka State Tourism Development Corporation. At the headquarters, he was assisted by a Senior Deputy Director, one Deputy Director (Admn.) and two Assistant Directors. Outside the headquarters, he was assisted by one Deputy Director, five Assistant Directors and Tourist Officers. The department had also Tourist Bureau, Homes and Tourist Information Centres, which were under the control of concerned Assistant Directors and Tourist Officers. During the year, Shri Shantanu Consul headed the department.

11.2.3 Out of the budget allotment Rs.182 lakhs an expenditure of Rs.175 lakhs was incurred.

11.2.4 During the year, the Government declared tourism as an industry. The department continued to encourage private enterpreneurs to construct boarding and lodging facilities and also was giving approval to the hotel projects which were eligible for getting financial assistance and other benefits. Whenever the private enterpreneurs hesitate to come forward, in such tourist places, the department itself provided boarding and lodging facilities under no profit no loss basis and such facilities so far had been provided in eight places. Administrative approval was given for the estimates of PWD for the annual maintenance of Tourist Homes at Aihole, Talacauvery and Jog Falls. During the year, the Tourist Homes of Aihole and Jog Falls were provided with a Colour Television and video cassette player.

11.2.6 As part of publicity programme, colour folders on Bangalore, Mysore, Srirangapatna, Kodagu, Karvati and Tourist Map of Karnataka were brought out. It also participated in various exhibitions within and outside the State and among other items, exhibited models of monuments of Bijapur, Hampi, Badami, Aihole and Pattadakallu.

11.2.7 For the building programme, during the year, Rupees 42 lakhs was provided and the following works were taken up.

(a) Wayside facility at Humnabad and Malkamanahally;
(b) Construction of dining and kitchen block at Mekedatu, Moodabidri and Karkala;
(c) Construction of Fast Food Service Counter at Sogala and Saundatti;
(d) Remodelling of Travellers Bungalow at Mekedatu;
(e) Development of picnic resort at Muthyalamaduvu.

11.3 Directorate of Youth Services and Sports

11.3.1 The department was responsible for (i) promotion of youth services and (ii) sports activities -both in rural and urban areas - by providing financial assistance as well as organising and conducting youth rallies, coaching camps, youth leadership training programmes, National Sports Talent contests, indigenous sports, etc. The Directorate also encourage various voluntary organisations engaged in youth activities like Bharath Seva Dal, Bharath Scouts and Guides, Youth Hostels Association of India,etc. in achieving its goal.

11.3.2 The administrative set up of the Directorate extended to taluka level. It was headed by a Director, who at the headquarters, was assisted by Joint Director, Special Officer, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and Editor 'Youth Karnataka'. At the divisional, district and taluk level, the Director was assisted by the Deputy Directors, District Youth Services and Sports Officers and Assistant Youth Services and Sports Officers, respectively. There were also coaches at district level for conducting coaching camps and other allied activities. Sri S.N.Borkar functioned as the Director during the year.

11.3.3 The activities of the Directorate were as follows:

(i) one month training in forestry, adult education, horticulture, youth leadership, was imparted to 54 girls and 346 boys, who were selected as Karnataka Youth Service Corps volunteers at Vidyanagar and Kumbalgod and posted to various districts for undertaking social and community services.

(ii) As many as 52 State and National level camps, training programmes, workshops, etc., were

arranged/organised in the Jayaprakash Narayan Youth Training Centre, Vidyanagar, wherein 4,823 Yuvakas and Yuvathis participated/trained.

(iii) For encouraging Yuvakas and Yuvathis of rural areas, and to develop leadership qualities, 20 leadership camps each of 12 days' duration were conducted at Vidyanagar and Kumbalgod Training Centres. In addition, 6 Shramadana camps were also organised and the total number of participants were 1,600.

(iv) Eight region to region tours consisting of about 45 yuvaka and yuvathi leaders, selected from rural areas, were organised.

(v) Under the National Service Scheme the University Students were encouraged to take active part in social and community developmental activities.

(vi) Under the programme of National Sports Talents Contest, 28 boys and girls were selected at the National Level and were admitted to the school adopted by the Sports Authority of India.

(vii) Women Sports from taluk to national level were also conducted. The Karnataka women team consisting of 103 participants was selected to participate in the national level women sports festival held at Ranchi.

(viii) As usual, Dasara sports was conducted as an "All India Invitation Dasara Tournament". About 5,000 participants from the State took part in the meet.

(ix) A scheme for the construction of stadium of international standard at Bangalore was sanctioned by the Government for which an Indoor Stadium Authority was also constituted.

(x) One Residential and Sports school and sports hostels were also maintained by the department.

(xi) The 'Youth Karnataka', a bilingual magazine, was continued to be published.

11.4 Directorate of Kannada and Culture

11.4.1 The main objectives of the Directorate were development of Kannada by (i) imparting training in Kannada required at every stage of administration and supplying of supplementary literature; (ii) encouraging literary and cultural activities like art, music, dance, folklore etc.

11.4.2 Director was the Head of the Department, assisted by one Joint Director, one Deputy Director, one

Assistant Director and one Gazetted Manager at headquarters and by Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors at the divisional and district levels. Shri Vittal Murthy functioned as the Director during the year.

11.4.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.509 lakhs an expenditure of Rs.465 lakhs was incurred during the year.

11.4.4 The works undertaken for the development of Kannada and cultural activities were as follows:

(i) 121 Kannada Workshops and 3 banking workshops were conducted; number of people trained were 2,870 and 80 respectively. This apart, 1,500 non-Kannadigas were trained and 1,000 persons took up correspondance course:

(ii) Eight departmental glossaries and one Secretariat Manual were published:

(iii) Financial assistance of Rs.500/- was given to 100 students studying Kannada at degree level. Incentive prize of Rs.2,500/- for each of the student belonging to backward class and Rs.2,000 to students of other castes was given to students studying in Postgraduate, M.Phil and Ph.D courses in Kannada; 17 students were benefited.

(iv) A grant of Rs.4 lakhs for the preparation of Kannada-Kannada dictionary and Rs.3 lakhs for publication of books, Vasanthothsava, Parishat magazines etc. was given to Kannada Sahitya Parishat.

(v) A grant of Rs.6.50 lakhs for preparation and publication of Kannada Encyclopedia and Rs.4.00 lakh financial assistance for the preparation of Epigraphia of Karnataka was given to Mysore University.

(vi) Financial assistance of Rs.2 lakhs to Rashtra Kavi Govinda Pai Research Institute, Udupi, for the preparation of Tulu dictionary and Rs.0.50 lakh to St.Alosius College, Mangalore, for the preparation of Konkani dictionary was given.

(vii) Financial assistance was continued to be given to Associations and Institutions within and outside Karnataka which work for the development of Kannada, its literature, culture, etc.

(viii) Besides providing financial assistance for publishing books of popular literature, the department published the following books viz., (a) one volume of entire work of Muddanna, (b) one volume of entire literature of Dr. D.V.Gundappa, (c) selected works of Kanakadasa, and (d) short story collection of Telugu, Malayalam and Tamil languages.

(ix) 35 persons, who had rendered yeoman service in different fields were conferred with State award. The "Pampa Award" carrying Rs.1 lakh for the best literary work in Kannada was given to "Sri Ramayana Darshanam" by KUVEMPU and the award was conferred on him.

(x) Under the cultural exchange programme, the department arranged cultural programmes within the State on various occasions like independence day, national integrity day, Kannada Rajyothsava etc. and conducted seminars and workshops. A seminar and cultural programmes were arranged on the occasion of 500th birth anniversary of Shri Kanakadasa and a book "Janapriya Kanaka Samputa" was released. During the year, a new scheme of arranging cultural programmes on second Friday of every month at district level was implemented.

(xi) The State was a member of Zonal Cultural Centres at Tanjore and Nagapur. During the year, 30 young artists took part in the orchestra workshop "Vadya Jhenkara" conducted at Nagapur and also participated in the National Youths Award function held at Delhi.

(xii) For achieving excellence in stage art, strengthening stage activities and to perform best Kannada dramas throughout the State and country, and to train young artists, the Karnataka Repertoire was started during the the year and 25 young artists were selected.

11.4.5 Six academies were under the administrative control of the department and received grants. However, they functioned as autonomous bodies. Following were the activities of these academies during the year.

(A) SAHITYA ACADEMY

(i) Six seminars on various subjects, one workshop on short story writing (participants 30) and one poets' conference (participants 18) were conducted/organised. (ii) 12 institutions/associations were given a financial assistance of Rs.3,000 each for conducting seminars. Two associations were supplied books worth Rs.2,000 free of cost. (iii) 5 writers were given a tour grant of Rs.3,000. (iv) 4 magazines were given financial assistance of Rs.1,000 each. (v) "Aniketanu" a quarterly bilinguial magazine was continued to be published. This apart, 15 books were published. (vi) The Sahitya Academy Award which carries a cash award of Rs.7,000 and a citation was conferred to 5 literators.

(B) SANGEETHA NRUTYA ACADEMY

(i) Music, dance, programmes were arranged/conducted both within and outside the State. (ii) A 15 days workshop

on music and dance was arranged in which 16 students participated. (iii) The monthly scholarship of Rs.100 given to students studying music, dance and harikatha was awarded to 130 students. (iv) Divisionwise music and dance competitions were held and 17 artists were awarded prizes. (v) Financial assistance of Rs.13,000 was given to associations and institutions for conducting the programmes. (vi) 12 eminent musicians, dancers and harikatha vidwans were conferred with Sangeetha Nrutya Academy awards which carried a cash award of Rs.5,000, a citation, a shawl and an idol of Nataraja. (vii) Under the scheme of video recording of senior artists, programmes of 3 artists were recorded. (vii) A book on "Hindustani Musicians of the State" and a monthly magazine "Nadanrutya" (3 issues) were brought out.

(C) LALITHA KALA ACADEMY

(i) The academy celebrated its Silver Jubilee during the year. (ii) A Graphic Workshop for young artists (18) and Art Appreciation Workshop for college lecturers (30) were organised. A Workshop on traditional sculpture was also arranged. Sculpture and art lovers from all over the State participated. (iii) Art exhibitions within and outside the State were arranged. (iv) To help the artists and art students, a reference library of books on arts was started. (v) With the cooperation of the Department of Field Publicity, Government of India, film shows were arranged every month starting from August 1988. (vi) To mark the event of 100 years of Art Education in Karnataka, various schemes such as publishing of a book entitled "100 years of Art Education in Karnataka" was commenced. Financial aid to One Man and Group Shows, Scholarships to Art students, Special lectures, etc. were taken up. (vii) Three books were published and academy awards were given to 5 artists.

(D) JANAPADA AND YAKSHAGANA ACADEMY

(i) State level seminars on (a) Kannada Folk stories with the cooperation of Mysore University and (b) Lavani and geegee tradition with the cooperation of Gulbarga University were conducted. (ii) Taluk level folk art festival at Afzalpur taluk and district level folk art festival at Bijapur, Uttara Kannada and Dakshina Kannada districts were conducted. On these occasions, seminar and symposiums were held. (iii) A workshop and performance programme on leather puppet show was arranged. (iv) A village level Kalamela was arranged at Nagawara, Bangalore Rural district. (v) Twenty three persons were given academy awards. (vi) To encourage study and research in the field of folklore, prizes were given to three best books.

(E) URDU ACADEMY

(i) A seminar on "Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad" at Bangalore, a "mushaira" programme at Belgaum, a conference on "Urdu Problems and Journalism" and a programme on "Humour and Irony" in literature were arranged; (ii) 10 outstanding Urdu students were given academy scholarships. (iii) Four best Urdu books were given prizes. Three persons, who rendered yeoman services in the field of Urdu literature were given cash prizes. (iv) Twenty three libraries and four reading rooms were supplied with books and periodicals. An essay and debate competition programme was arranged in 16 district headquarters of the state. (v) Two books having collections of the translations of the articles presented in the seminars and conferences were brought out. (vi) Urdu training classes for non-Urdu students were started.

11.5 Department of Archaeology and Museums

11.5.1 The main objectives of the department were (i) excavations, explorations and restoration of ruins; (ii) conservation and preservation of State protected monuments; (iii) maintenance of museums; (iv) registration of antiquities. The department was also responsible for implementation of Treasure Trove Act.

11.5.2 The department had its headquarters at Mysore and had no subordinate offices. Director was the Head of the Department. He was assisted by one Deputy Director of Museums, one Archaeological Assistant, one Epigraphists, 7 Curators of Museums one Gazetted Assistant and others. Dr.M.S. Nagaraja Rao functioned as Director during the year.

11.5.3 Out of budget allotment of Rs.128 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.111 lakhs was incurred and revenue earned was Rs.52 lakhs.

11.5.4 The activities of the department during the year were as indicated below:

(i) Under the Excavation Programme at Hampi, the excavation of palatial structures in the Noblemens' Palace were continued and various important findings like beads, wall enclosures, human skulls, iron chains, etc. were noted.

(ii) Under the Treasure Trove Act, hoards of gold, silver, copper and gold objects from various places, were received for verification and the verificaction reports were sent to the concerned.

(iii) Conservation work of various temples were under progress. The department jointly, with Regional Conservation Laboratory, Mysore, and Mrs.Annie Howell of Archaeological Conservation Society for the South Asian Studies, United

Kingdom, had organised a Workshop on Conservation on Wall Paintings at Mysore.

(iv) The Shivappa Nayaka Palace was inaugurated and also the Sculptural Gallery in the museums at Hassan, Madikeri and Shimoga were rearranged.

(v) Three photographic exhibitions viz., "Monuments of Shimoga District", "Karnataka Monuments" and "Vijayanagara through the eyes of Alexander J. Greenlaw, 1956 and John Gollings, 1988" were organised.

(vi) Under the Registration of antiquities, 271 antiquities were registered.

11.5.5 The palace at Mysore was also maintained by the department. During the year, nearly 22 lakh visitors visited the palace and a revenue of Rs.48 lakhs was earned whereas the maintenance expenditure was Rs.36 lakhs.

11.6 Department of State Archieves

11.6.1 The main objectives of the department were to acquire and to preserve private and public records of historic value. It was also responsible for imparting training on record management and archieves administration and rendering advice to Government and others on administration and preservation of records.

11.6.2 The department had its headquarters at Bangalore with two Regional offices one each at Mysore and Dharwad. The Director was the Head of the Department. At the headquarters he was assisted by one Deputy Director, one Administrative Officer, three Archivists, one Technical Officer, one Librarian and other supporting staff. The Regional offices were headed by Deputy Director/Assistant Archivist. Shri R.Muniswamy continued to function as the Director.

11.6.3 Out of the budget allotment of Rs.27 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.24 lakhs was incurred and revenue realised was Rs.0.4 lakhs.

11.6.4 Under the Central Financial Assistance Scheme, the department, for the first time, secured UNESCO Project for the "Preparation of Guide to Records" which was inaugurated during the year.

11.6.5 The following records were acquired from individuals/other State Archieves by the department.

a) Xerox copies of document in respect of Dynastic particulars of Deshpandes;

(b) 8 Kannada books entitled "Anthya Katha" written by Sahitya Academy award winner Sri H.V. Devirappa and 49 letters pertaining to him;

(c) Documents pertaining to small scale industries and irrigation in Mysore;

(d) A Telugu book entitled "Jalaraaga Shastra" printed in 1877;

(e) Old Kannada book "Namma Pusthaka" and Kannada weekly Magazine "Samaga Jyothi";

(f) Paper clippings relating to the "Quit India Movement" in Karnataka;

(g) Persian documents dynastic particulars of Shri Madhavacharya, a book entitled "Saint Patric Cathedral";

(h) A book containing printed photographs of the Royal Marriages of Mysore, printed in 1900;

(i) Kannada translated manuscript of "On the biography of Dr. Anibesant" and a book "Vennicina Varthaka Loka Darshana";

(j) Old Modi documents relating to "Karnataka History", printed reports on Ghata Prabha Projects;

(k) Five photographs and 4 volumes of a book of historical importance;

(l) Photographs relating to freedom movement;

(m) Book entitled "Story of My life" by Medows Taylor printed during 1879;

11.6.6 As many as 93,926 records and 1,200 books were acquired by the Secretariat departments. Likewise, 71,617 new collections and 22,309 old collections were restored.

11.6.7 A total number of 3,643 records, Government Order copies, books, reports and 23,874 xerox copies were supplied to scholars, pulic and Government departments. Indicies for 4,909 Government Orders were prepared. 73 Gazettes were sent for microfilming. 53 micro filming rolls were prepared for recording the historical records.

11.7 National Cadet Corps

11.7.1 The main objectives of the department were to (i) develop leadership, comradeship, sportsmanship and officer like qualities and (ii) create a force of disciplined and trained manpower which could be utilised during national emergency. The department on its roll had

70,140 cadets.

11.7.2 The department was headed by a Deputy Director General who at the headquarters was assisted by one Director, one Joint Director, three Deputy Directors, one Assistant Director, one Administrative Officer, two Accounts Officers and others. There were 6 Group headquarters, each headed by one Commander assisted by one Administrative Officer and one Training Officer. There were altogether 97 units headed by the Unit Commanders. Air Commander S.D. Bhise was the head of the department. The jurisdiction of the Directorate extended to Goa Union Territory also.

11.7.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.502 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.447 lakhs.

11.7.4 The working of the department was as follows:

(a) A total number of 58 annual training camps were conducted and 29,169 cadets took part in it;

(b) 19 cadets attended various courses like mountaineering, rock climbing and skeing and 142 officers attended pre commissioning and refresher courses;

(c) Four National Integration camps were conducted - two by the Karnataka and two by the Jammu and Kashmir Directorate - in which 22 officers and 1,199 cadets participated;

(d) 6 trekking expeditions were organised and 24 officers and 618 cadets took part in it;

(e) 6 cadets participated in the All India Cycle expedition covering a distance of 10,000 kms. This apart, 170 cadets participated in various cycle expeditions organised within the state;

(f) To propogate the evils of drug addiction, two cadets took world cycle tour and successfully completed it;

(g) 5 officers and 97 cadets participated in Vayu Sainik, Nau Sainik and Advance Leadership Camps held at various places;

(h) 100 cadets were given training in horse riding;

(i) One officer and 13 cadets took part in the Sea Training held at Vishakapatnam;

(j) Under the World Youth Exchange Programme, one cadet was sent to Bangla Desh;

(k) The Karnataka and Goa contingent won the Prime Minister's R.D. Banner;

(1) Seven cadets were Commissioned in the Armed Forces.

11.7.5 The N.C.C cadets also participated in various social service activities like blood donation, tree planting, anti-leprosy, anti-dowry, adult education, etc.

11.8 Government Flying Training School

11.8.1 The main objectives of the Training School were to create airmindedness among the youth and to provide flying training to Indian and foreign nationals so as to qualify them for holding private pilot's licence (P.P.L) and commercial pilot licence (C.P.L). The department also gave flying training to the N.C.C cadets, provided training to P.P.L and C.P.L. licence holders to renew their licence and also to improve their quality in flying and conducted joy flights.

11.8.2 Principal was the Head of the Training School, which was held either by the Chief Flying Instructor or by Chief Aircraft Maintenance Engineer. He was assisted by a Secretary in accounts and administrative matters. Shri S.M. Patil continued to function as the Chief Flying Instructor-cum-Principal during the year.

11.8.3 The Training school received financial assistance from the Government of India at the rate of Rs. 294 per hour to Civil Trainees and Rs.245 per hour to the N.C.C. cadets. A subsidised flying hours of 1,050 was allotted for the year.

11.8.4 following table shows the training given by the department for the private and commercial pilot courses.

(in Number)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Private pilots licence course	Commercial pilot's licence course
1	2	3	4
1.	At the beginning of the year	150	3
2.	Admitted during the year	22	2
3.	Completed during the year	8	-
4.	Training provided for for renewal of licence	18	2
5.	Training provided to improve the quality	7	-

11.8.5 On payment basis, training was provided to one commercial pilot licence holder of other State to obtain type endorsement on the licence on cessna 152 aerobat operated by

this institution. A total 1,648 hrs. of flying was utilized by the institution.

11.8.6 During the Dasara festivities, as usual, joy flights were conducted and four trainer aircrafts were flown. 1,645 persons availed this opportunity and a revenue of Rs.91,537 was realised. Besides this, joy flights were also conducted at Bangalore and a revenue of Rs.2,345/- was realised.

11.9 Karnataka Gazetteer

11.9.1 The organisation was responsible for an indepth study of the allround progress of the State/Districts and to bring out State Gazetteer and District Gazetteers.

11.9.2 The organisation was headed by Chief Editor, who was assisted by one Gazetted Editor, 10 non-gazetted editors, 6 investigators and other supporting staff.

11.9.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.18 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.16 lakhs was incurred by the department.

11.9.4 District Gazetteer of Bangalore District (Rural) was finalised and was under print and that of Bangalore district was under compilation.

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C H A P T E R - 12

DEPARTMENTS UNDER INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE SECRETARIAT

12.1 Department of Industries and Commerce

12.1.1 Main objectives of the department were to (i) promote new and maintain the existing industries by providing infrastructural facilities, technical assistance and necessary raw materials; (ii) identify prospective entrepreneurs and encourage them to set up industries and (iii) assist weaker section artisans in organising their activities.

12.1.2 Commissioner for Industrial Development and Director of Industries was the head of the department. At the central office, three Additional Directors, four Joint Directors and other supporting staff assisted the Commissioner. The General Managers looked after the District Industries Centres and they were assisted by three Functional Managers of the Deputy Directors' cadre and one Assistant Director (Adm.). Each of the revenue sub-divisions had one Assistant Director to look after industrial centres at this level. Sri Vittal Rai continued to hold the post of Commissioner.

12.1.3 The department was the competent authority to issue permanent Registration Certificate for Small Scale Industries. 891 small scale industries with an investment of Rs.1,541 lakhs and employing about 4,148 persons were started during 1988-89, 87 sick units were rehabilitated by the KSFC and scheduled banks and a sum of Rs.25 lakhs was released to these units by the State Level Rehabilitation Committee.

12.1.4 The Commerce Wing of the department processed the import application of SSIs and allotment of canalised items; phasing of production programme for electronic goods was also done by this wing. For allotment of canalised items, grant of import licences etc., to SSI units, 882 cases were recommeded to MMTC, Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bangalore, Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.

12.1.5 In addition to the distribution of indigenous raw materials to the SSI Units, assistance was also given by way of recommending to the concerned agencies. Two lakh M.Tonnes of levy cement was allotted till the end of February 1989 and the same was distributed for different purposes. However from 1.3.1989 the Central Government declared total decontrol on levy cement and accordingly the distribution was also stopped. This apart, under Drinking Water Scheme, 0.20 lakh M.Tonnes of levy cement was allotted and the same was given to PHE department and BWSSB. Ban imposed on registration of L.P. Gas Units was relaxed during the year.

12.1.6 87 letters of intent, 31 Industrial Licences, 32 SIA Registrations, 38 DGTD Registrations were issued. Total number of employment in these units was 31,175. During the year, new package of incentives and concessions for a period

of five years was announced. Various concessions such as sales tax concession, special concessions for (i) SC/ST, Physically handicapped and women entrepreneurs, (ii) electronics, (iii) telecommunications, (iv) food processing etc., were also announced for tiny, small scale, medium and large scale industries.

12.1.7 The Urban Land Ceiling Committee, examined 23 applications and disposed of 10 applications. Under the Seed Money Loan Scheme given to tiny sector and Interest Subsidy Scheme given to industrial units started on or before March 85, by Engineers/diploma holders/B'pharma holders, 287 units and 78 units were benefited and the amount provided was Rs.80 lakhs and Rs.24 lakhs respectively.

12.1.8 For the welfare of handloom weavers and to increase handloom production and to popularise them, various developmental schemes were implemented. Working of some of the schemes were as follows:

i) Housing Colony: Implemented to provide better living conditions to the weavers, an amount of Rs.25 lakhs was sanctioned for construction of 102 houses.

ii) Dye houses: This envisages pre-loom facilities to the weaver members of the concerned societies and a sum of Rs.5 lakhs was sanctioned for construction of 6 dye houses.

iii) Thrift Fund Scheme: This envisages social and economic security to the weaver members and so far, 3,529 weavers were covered under this scheme.

iv) Training of Handloom Weavers: To train the weavers to weave attractively using improved technology, 15 candidates were sponsored to the Indian Institute of Technology, Salem.

v) Rebate on Sale of Handloom Cloth: Under this scheme, which proposes to liquidate the accumulated stock of handloom goods of Corporation and Co-operatives, an amount of Rs.412 lakhs was released.

vi) Janatha Cloth Production: Under the scheme a target of 37.38 million sq.metre was fixed for the state and the achievement was 33.18 million sq.mtrs. A subsidy of Rs.2.75 per sq.mtr. was given by the Central Government.

12.1.9 There were 154 coir units in the State. During the year 26 Coir Co-operative Societies were assisted to the tune of Rs.6 lakhs; 3 societies and one corporation were given an amount of Rs.5 lakhs as rebate on sale of coir products.

12.2 Department of Mines and Geology

12.2.1 Main objectives of the department were (i) to conduct mineral survey and investigation, granting of mining and quarrying leases, laboratory investigation of minerals and collection of royalty, and (ii) to survey and assess ground water resources, carry out chemical analysis of surface and ground water and render technical advice to Government, private bodies, agriculturists, etc. about the location of sites for wells/bore-wells. Three Acts/Rules framed by the Central and State Governments were enforced.

12.2.2 The department was headed by the Director. At the headquarters, he was assisted by 2 Additional Directors, 2 Joint Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, 2 Chief Chemists, one Deputy Chief Drilling Engineer, one Deputy Chief Geophysist and other subordinate staff. There were 2 regional offices - one at Bellary and another at Mysore, each headed by a Joint Director. For administrative purpose, the State was divided into five Mineral divisions and 6 Ground Water, each division headed by a Senior Geologists. The Ground Water Survey Wing of the districts were under the control of Zilla Parishads and headed by Geologists. Shri K.M.Ponnappa functioned as Director during the year.

12.2.3 The expenditure incurred and revenue realised by the department were Rs.323 lakhs and Rs.1,194 lakhs respectively.

12.2.4 During the year, 13 new major mining leases and 307 fresh quarry leases (minor minerals) were granted. The production and value of major and minor minerals were 167 lakh tonnes and Rs.5,145 lakhs, 20 lakh tonnes and Rs.2,138 lakhs respectively.

12.2.5 Regional survey for locating mineral deposits was conducted in various parts of the State and they revealed the occurance/deposits of minerals like limonitic iron ore, manganese ore, titaneferrious magnitite iron ore, ornamental and non-ornamental quality granite, dolerite dykes, high grade of limestone, sillimanite bearing quartz, low grade clay, steatite quartz, corundum of different colours. An area of 1,531 sq.kms. was geologically mapped. Ten dimond drills were operated for mineral exploration. 5,602 mtrs. of drilling was done and 75 bore holes were completed. The chemical laboratories at different parts of the State analysed, 2,117 samples of ores and minerals and 3,763 samples of water.

12.2.6 Under the sub-basin studies taken up in selected 7 places for getting detailed information for assessment of ground water resources, an area of 610 sq.kms. was covered. 2,745 inventories on irigation wells were drawn up, 1,188 water levels in selected observation wells were recorded, 142

pumping and recovery tests were conducted and soil, geology and cropping pattern maps were prepared. Under the drilling of experimental borewells in elevated blocks, 30 blocks were selected and 5,122 sq.kms. of area was surveyed and 99 sites were selected for drilling the borewells. Twelve pumping and recovery tests were conducted and acquiter para-meters were determined, logging of borewells was carried out in 85 borewells. On specific requisition from individuals and other Government agencies, 253 sites were located for drilling borewells. Under Special Component Plan, 125 sites were selected for sinking borewells. To ascertain the causes for failure of borewells, 80 borewells were evaluated.

12.2.7 The Ground Water Drilling Unit continued to operate with 55 slow speed rigs, 3 fast rigs and /2 inwell rigs and yield testing units, besides Central Working at Ingaldal. These rigs drilled 539 borewells of which 327 were surface bore wells, 52 dug-cum-bore wells and 155 observation bore wells. It also under took extrication of 67 sub-mercible pumps and development of 24 sick bore wells. Yield test was conducted in 1,630 borewells.

12.2.8 The work done by the ground water survey unit under the Zilla Parishad sector was (a) a total number of 20,486 sites were inspected and technical advices were given by hydrological method; (b) 5,162 technical advices were rendered by geophysical investigation and feasibility certificates were issued; (c) 261 pumping and recovery tests were conducted; (d) 103 borewells logged; (e) Water level fluctuations were recorded in case of 1,583 wells and hydrographs were drawn every month; (f) 104 borewells with a total meterage of 2,660 meters were dug, (g) 2,039 yield tests were conducted and suitable advices were given.

12.3 Department of Sericulture

12.3.1 Sericulture is an Agro-based cottage industry providing gainful employment to the weaker sections of the society. The department was responsible for giving technical assistance for mulberry cultivation, silk-worm rearing, reeling and marketing of cocoons and silk yarn.

12.3.2 The department was headed by a Commissioner for Sericultural Development and Director of Sericulture. At the headquarters he was assisted by 5 Joint Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, one Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, one Chief Economist, one Project Engineer, one Executive Engineer one Statistician, one Headquarters Assistant and other supporting staff. Outside the headquarters, the Director was assisted by Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and Assistant Directors and the General Managers of Government Silk Filatures. During the year, Shri B.C.Thaosen was the head of the Department.

12.3.3 The production of layings in Government Grainages and by the licenced seed preparers was 2,003 lakhs. Cocoons transacted was 444 lakh kg.

12.3.4 To maintain the purity of the seed and to multiply the same, a separate seed area, called the Mysore Seed Area comprising of Kunigal taluk, Hebbur hobli of Tumkur taluk and Magadi taluk, was maintained. The production of seed cocoons was 16,968 lakh.

12.3.5 Under Karnataka Sericulture Project, 5,078 hectares was brought under new plantation and re-plantation was taken up in 394 hectares.

12.3.6 There were 93 Government silk farms functioning during the year. These Government silk farms also maintained and suplied mulberry cuttings. These farms imparted training to farmers besides acting as demonstration units.

12.3.7 Four Government Silk Filature Units were engaged in the production of raw silk. Government Silk Twisting and Weaving Factory was engaged in production of twisted silk yarn and handloom silk fabrics. Production of twisted silk was 798 kgs.

12.3.8 About 109 Sericulturists-cum-Farmers' Service Co-operative Societies with a membership of 2.48 lakhs were functioning and catering to the credit requirements of sericulturists. 23 Silk Reelers' Industrial Co-operative Societies were working in the State.

12.3.9 In order to arrest the wide fluctuation in the sale price of silk yarn, a Silk Marketing Board was organised. During the year, the silk purchased by the Board was 439 M Tonnes.

12.3.10 To put an end to the malpractices and exploitation by middlemen, a Silk Exchange was established. Notified markets, where buyers and sellers could buy and sell the silk, were functioning. During the year, 3,303 M.Tonnes of raw silk was transacted in the exchange.

12.3.11 Seminars, exhibitions, field days, study tours and film shows were arranged during the year. The department broadcasted lessons through Akashavani regularly to the sericulturists under the farmers programme. The bulletin "Reshme Krishi" was brought out every month.

12.4 Department of Stores Purchase

12.4.1 The Stores Purchase Department functioned as a purchasing agency on behalf of all Government departments to meet their stores requirements at the right time, right quality and at the right price.

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12.4.2 This department had a single unit office with headquarters at Bangalore. The Director was the Head of the Department, who was assited by 4 Assistant Directors and 2 Technical Assistants. The department also had an Executive Committee consisting of Director of Stores Purchase as Chairman, Secretary to Government, Industries and Commerce Department, Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Joint Director, Department of Industries and Commerce as members to decide the value. Shri S.M. Hegde held the post of Director.

12.4.3 The Department incurred an expenditure of Rs.28 lakhs and the revenue realised was Rs.22 lakhs.

12.4.4 During the year, Rs.25.21 crores worth materials were purchased by the department. As at the beginning of the year, 102 tender enquiries were pending. During the year 120 tender enquiries were issued taking the total number to 222. Of this, 149 enquiries were disposed of.

12.4.5 While making purchases, nearly 400 items were exclusively purchased from the Small Scale Industrial Units of the State. Further, 15% price preference over the lowest rate quoted by non-SSI units was given to the SSI units of the state. Also 10% price preference was given to the products manufactured by the State Government undertakings.

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C H A P T E R = 13

DEPARTMENTS UNDER EDUCATION SECRETARIAT

13.1 Department of Public Instruction

13.1.1 The Department was responsible for administration of preprimary, primary and secondary schools, composite junior colleges and teacher training institutions in the state and implementation of various schemes for the development of elementary and secondary education.

13.1.2 The Commissioner for Public Instruction was the head of the department assisted by eight Directors of Public Instruction, one each for (1) Primary Education, (2) Secondary Education, (3) S.S.L.C Examination Board, (4) P.U.C Board, (5) DSERT (6) Vocational Education, (7) Urdu and other language institutions and (8) Mass Education, Joint Directors, Deputy Directors and other supporting staff at the headquarters. There were four Divisional Joint Directors of Public Instruction, 21 Deputy Directors of Public Instruction and 190 Assistant Educational Officers in the State. Sri M.L.Chandrakeerthi functioned as Commissioner during the year.

13.1.3 As at the end of the year, there were 38,983 Primary schools (including Pre-Primary Schools) with an enrolment of 69 lakh children (38 lakh boys and 31 lakh girls); of them 10 lakh were S.Cs and 2 lakh were S.Ts. The total number of teachers was 1,32,492 of whom 14,097 were S.Cs and 1,952 S.Ts. The number of trained teachers was 1,24,798.

13.1.4 Altogether there were 3,932 High Schools in the State 1,147 Government, 1,737 aided, 38 local body and 1,010 unaided. Total strength in these schools as at the end of the year was 8 lakh boys and 4 lakh girls. The number of S.C and S.T students were one lakh and 0.29 lakh respectively. Out of 32,891 teachers in the Secondary Schools, 31,550 weke trained. Likewise, out of 1,354 S.C and 293 S.T teachers, the number of trained and untrained were 1,229 and 125, 261 and 32 respectively.

13.1.5 There were 791 composite Junior Colleges, with student and teacher strength of one lakh and 15,143 respectively.

13.1.6 Apart from primary, secondary and composite junior colleges, the department also administered various Teachers Training Institutions. Details of these were as follows:

Sl. No.	Type of Institutions	Total No.of institutions (Govt. + aided + Unaided)	Intake Capacity
1	2	3	4
1.	Pre Primary TTI	49	3,115
2.	Primary TTI	127	9,450
3.	In-service Teachers' Centres	2	1,584
4.	B.Ed., Colleges	63	5,545
5.	Physical Education CPED Colleges	68	2,953
6.	English Language Training Centres	6	704

These apart, 84 music, 13 dance and 3 drama institutions, 10 sanskrit colleges, 250 sanskrit schools and 42 veda patashalas were under the control of the department.

13.1.7 To help the non-school going children and drop outs, to study during their liesure hours, non-formal education centres were started during the year. As against a target of 3,000 centres, 2,207 centres covering about, 65,372 children were started functioning.

13.1.8 Various types of scholarships viz, Bijapur Sainik School Scholarships, National Defence Academy Scholarships, National Indian Military College Scholarships, scholarships to the children of inservice military personnel, scholarships to children of political sufferers, sanskrit scholarships, national rural scholarships for talented students etc., were continued to be awarded.

13.1.9 The State Educational Library, with 4 branches at Bangalore had about 39,329 childrens' books, 5,000 rare books and reports, 12,256 reference documents. The library during the year conducted library competitions, library orientation programmes for B.Ed., students, best reader competition, library seminars for Head Masters and Principals.

13.1.10 Re/- one each for 'Teachers' Benefit Fund' and Student Welfare Fund' was continued to be collected from the teachers and students (except primary school students) and the amount so collected was utilized for the welfare/benefit of the teachers/students.

13.2 Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board

13.2.1 The Board was an autonomous body established under Karnataka Secondary Education Examination Board Act 1966, reconstituted during 1986 and was responsible for conducting S.S.L.C., T.C.H, course, Nursery Training Course, Physical Education Examination, Commerce Examinations, Language Examinations, Music, Drama and Dance Examinations in the State.

13.2.2 The Board was headed by the Chairman, who was assisted by Joint Director, 12 Official Members, 12 elected members - two from each of the six Universities, 19 nominated members and other supporting staff. The Board met three times during the year. There was also a Committee consisting of two officials two elected and three nominated members for nominating examiners for conducting various examinations. Shri K. Shanthayya functioned as the Chairman during the year.

13.2.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.417 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs. 311 lakhs.

13.2.4 As usual, the S.S.L.C examination was conducted in 932 Centres during March and in 368 Centres during June. The number of students, who appeared and passed during March and June were -4.76 lakhs and 2.18 lakhs and 1.84 lakhs and 0.26 lakhs respectively. Of the total students, who appeared and passed, the number of SC and ST students were as given below:

Month	S.C		S.T	
	Appeared	Passed	Appeared	Passed
1	2	3	4	5
March 1988	71,646	23,642	9,915	3,269
June 1988	36,818	3,941	5,076	559

As many as 3,686 students, were held for malpractice. 3,241 applications were received for re-totalling.

13.2.5 Following table shows the number of candidates appeared for other examinations conductesd by the Board during 1988-89 and number passed through 2,170 institutions:

(No.)

Sl. No.	Examination	Appeared	Passed
1	2	3	4
1.	Commerce Examination (May & November 1988)	1,35,387	74,471
2.	TCH and Nursery Teachers' Training Examinations (April & October 88)	44,022	17,377
3.	Physical Education Examination, Music, Dance and Talavadya Examinations	6,576	3,945
4.	Language Examination (Kannada Pandit, Hindi Vidwan, Sanskrit-Hindi Shikshak, Tahatania and Ustania etc.)	9,982	7,338
5.	Senior Art Examinations	1,732	886
6.	Chitrakala, Examinations (Lower and Higher Grade), (Nov.88)	23,081	18,994
7.	Film Acting, Play Back Singing, Film Instruments Music and Dance	26	23

13.2.6 Under the Scheme of the Government of India Scholarship to talented students, the Board conducted examination for the talented students from rural areas, who had passed their VII Standard examination, in all the district headquarters. The number of students who appeared for the examination was 8,700.

13.3 Directorate of State Educational Research and Training

13.3.1 The main objective of the Directorate was to improve the quality of school education by organising/conducting orientation courses, workshops, seminars, exhibitions etc., on various subjects.

13.3.2 It was a single unit office with Director as the Head of the department. Sri K. Guru Rao functioned as Director I/c during the year.

13.3.3 The budget allotment and expenditure incurred by the department during the year were Rs.345 lakhs and

Rs.281 lakhs respectively.

13.3.4 Activities of the various academic units of the Directorate were as briefed under:

A) State Institute of Education:

i) Under the programme of developing new techniques in teaching Kannada to High School Teachers, 61 High school teachers participated.

ii) Two workshops under SUPW programme were conducted for primary school teachers and 82 teachers were benefited.

iii) Orientation programmes for primary and secondary school teachers were conducted in all the 118 centres of the state.

B. State Institute of Science:

i) Under the mobile science van programme, 160 teachers and 3,860 students were covered.

ii) 41 participants attended a state level science seminar.

iii) A state level exhibition on scientific skills in science was organised, in which 165 students and 82 teachers took participation; 19 students and 6 schools were awarded. Similarly, district level exhibitions were organised and prizes were awarded to 105 students.

iv) Under the orientation training in science and skills of teaching science for 30 days for teachers in higher primary schools, 137 teachers were trained.

C. State Evaluation Unit:

i) A three day workshop on Technology of Question Paper construction for primary school teachers was conducted and a brochure on the programme was released.

ii) A workshop for the Principals of P.U.Colleges, Heads of secondary schools and Subject Inspectors was held at various places of the state and 300 participated.

D. Educational Vocational Guidance:

i) Under this, two orientation programmes for high school headmasters, and two career master programmes for high school teachers were organised, 64 headmasters and 54 high school teachers attended.

ii) In 6 B.Ed., colleges and 17 Teacher's Training Institutes Orientation Programmes for students were organised benefiting about 600 and 1,500 students.

iii) Seven pre-vocational training centres continued to conduct courses in general and craft subjects to educationally backward children who had completed their lower primary education.

E. Educational Technology Cell:

i) Under the class project on computers, a programme for bringing awareness of computerisation among teachers and students, 24 Junior Colleges/High Schools were selected.

ii) To encourage effective teaching of language, 425 cassettes of Kannada poems from prescribed text books and 48 tape recorders were supplied to 78 primary schools.

iii) Two Programmes on orientation of school broadcast were conducted for primary school teachers of two taluks and 50 teachers participated.

iv) 26 Headmasters and 156 teachers were deputed to Cultural Resource and Training Centre, New Delhi for getting trained in different cultural courses.

F. Audio Visual Education Unit:

i) The unit circulated 1,500 educational films of 16 M.M on Contest and Methodology to 280 A.V.E Centres.

G. National Talent Search Examination:

Of the 5,089 candidates appeared for the exam, 39 candidates were awarded NTS. scholarship.

H. UNICEF Assisted Projects:

i) Primary Education curriculam Renewal Project:

Orientation programmes were conductaed for 13 Teachers Training Institutes and 130 Project Schools. Also two orientation programmes in art and creative items were conducted for Teacher's Training Institute staff.

ii) Childhood Education Programme:

Under this, children's picture stories, orientation of pre-primary school teachers in the use of hand book on cognetive development, printing of 4 books were attended to.

iii) Comprehensive Access to Primary Education:

16 workshops were organised, and 20 modules were prepared.

iv) National Population Education Project:

An integrated curriculam on population education at +2 stages, population education curriculam for non-formal sector for the age group of 6-14 years, infrastructural material on population education in different subjects at +2 stage, 80 posters and 75 charts on various schemes of population education were developed. A booklet titled 'Population education curriculam at +2 stages' was brought out. About 4,500 persons including primary, secondary teachers, A.E.Os lecturers, non-formal educational instructors etc., were trained.

13.4 Directorate of Technical Education:

13.4.1 The Directorate of Technical Education was responsible for the administration of Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Junior Technical Schools. On the academic side, Engineering Colleges were under the purview of the concerned universities whereas Polytechnics and Junior Technical Schools were under the purview of the Department. The Director was the head of the Department and was assisted by 2 Joint Directors, 4 Deputy Directors, one Administrative Officer, one System Manager, 2 Accounts Officers, 2 Assistant Administrative Officers, 4 Assistant Directors, 4 Subject Inspectors, one System Analyst, one Placement Officer, one Statistician, one Assistant Executive Engineer, one Public Relation Officer and other supporting staff. The Director was also the Ex-Officio Chairman of the Board of Technical Examination, assisted by one of the Deputy Directors as Ex-Officio Secretary and one of the Assistant Directors as Ex-Officio Assistant Secretary. Prof. B.N. Krishna Murthy continued to be the Director of Technical Education.

13.4.2 As, against the budget allotment of Rs.1,483 lakhs expenditure incurred was Rs.1,690 lakhs. A revenue of Rs.79 lakhs was realised.

13.4.3 The total number of Technical Institutions in the State at the end of the year was 232. Of these, 51 were degree colleges, 175 diploma colleges and 6 junior technical schools. Apart from this, one private institution was run by L.R.D.E which offered post diploma courses in Computer Engineering and Digital Communication. The decrease in the number of institutions in the State was due to the closure of 9 diploma institutions. One degree college and 6 diploma colleges were added during the year. Apart from the L.R.D.E institution, there were 4 polytechnics which offered post diploma courses in addition to diploma courses. Post graduate courses in Engineering were offered in 24

engineering colleges in the state.

13.4.4 The sanctioned intake for the first year degree course was 17,313, 26,145 for diploma course, 360 for junior technical schools. Admission to first year degree course for merit pool Government Seats was done on the basis of results of the Entrance Test conducted by the Committee specially constituted by the Government. The Chairman of the P.U.E Board was the Chairman of Common Entrance Committee, the Director of Technical Education was the Member Secretary. The marks secured in the Entrance Test and P.C.M subjects in P.U.C Examination were considered on 50:50 basis for selection purposes. The number of students admitted for the degree course was 16,400, diploma course 17,192 and to junior technical schools - 375. Number of students on roll was 54,612 in degree colleges, 4,231 in diploma institutions and 1,004 in junior technical schools.

13.4.5 Special coaching classes were conducted for SC & ST students in all the Government and Aided Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics during 1988-89.

13.4.6 The total amount involved in grant of scholarships to students was Rs. 1.61 lakhs in case of Diploma Institutions and Rs. 4.33 lakhs for Engineering Colleges. The total amount involved for the payment of stipend was Rs.1.2 lakhs.

13.4.7 During the year, 1,294 Engineering Graduates and 906 Diploma holders in Engineering and Technology were deputed for training at central and State Government Industrial undertakings and Private Industrial Establishments under the apprenticeship training scheme.

13.4.8 12 Supervisory development programmes at an expenditure of Rs.19,000/- for 480 trainees and 16 career guidance programmes at an expenditure of Rs. 32,000/- for 640 students were also conducted.

13.4.9 Unemployed degree and diploma holders were offered guidance through career guidance bureaus and the passed out students were imparted instructions regarding the matter of self employment and other avenues for employment by the concerned Principals of the institutions.

13.4.10 A sum of Rs.1.42 lakhs was spent during the year for purchase of library books and an additional sum of Rs.1,780 was spent for purchase of furniture and equipment. A monthly Bulletin giving the details of documents available in the Library with the latest additions was published and circulated among all the polytechnics.

13.5 Department of Mining Education:

13.5.1 The main objective of the department was to impart training in Mining and Mine Surveying. The department was headed by a Deputy Director - cum - Principal. During the year Sri S.G. Paramasivaiah was in charge.

13.5.2 The budget allotment and expenditure were Rs.15.60 lakhs and Rs. 12.98 lakhs respectively.

13.5.3 The selection of students to the School of Mines was made purely on merit basis considering their physical fitness with due preference to candidates from Karnataka State. During the year, 73 candidates were selected and admitted to first year diploma in mining and mine surveying course. Fifteen students were admitted for the post Diploma Courses. Out of 203 (all 3 years) students who appeared for the examination, 130 were passed. All the 3 students who appeared for post diploma in Boaring and Drilling, and 6 students who appeared for post diploma in Mine Surveying passed during the year.

13.5.4 The Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. (B.G.M.L) continued to extend their co-operation in providing suitable facilities for practical training to the students of this institution both in underground as well as in exploration department.

13.5.5 Special coaching classes were continued to be conducted for SC/ST students of this institution.

13.6 Department of Vocational Education

13.6.1 The department was responsible for imparting two years' Vocational Education and functioned under the administrative control of the Department of Public Instruction.

13.6.2 The department was headed by a Director assisted by one Joint Director, one Deputy Director, one Accounts Officer and other supporting staff. There were also 4 Deputy Directors in the four Divisions of the State who assisted the Director in discharging his duties. There was a State Level Committee viz., "State Council of Vocational Education" which guided and advised on matters like formation of rules regarding (a) preparation of lessons and (b) conducting of examinations for vocational education. The Council also issued "Diploma" Certificates to the successful candidates. For strengthening of the Vocational Education, there was also a Higher Level Advisory Committee". Shri K. Guru Rao functioned as the Head of the Department.

13.6.3 During the Year, as against the budget allotment of Rs.241 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.197 lakhs.

13.6.4 The department was running 399 Vocational Courses in 243 colleges. Number of students appeared for examinations and passed were (April and October) 13,005 and 6,520 respectively.

13.7 Directorate of Mass Education:

13.7.1 The main objective of the department was to make illiterate persons in the age-group of 15-35 years as literates. 'Aksharasene', a crash programme for adult literacy was also implemented in all the districts during the year. The adult education programme was , however, alongwith the supporting staff was transferred to Zilla Parishads. The main function of the Directorate was to co-ordinate and monitor the programme with the voluntary agencies and organisations undertaking the adult education programme and to supervise and guide the programme with the district and project level functionaries in the State.

13.7.2 Director was the head of the department, who was assisted by 2 Deputy Directors, 3 Assistant Directors, 19 District Adult Education Officers, 20 Project Officers and other supporting staff in discharging his duties. Shri K. Guru Rao was Director I/c from 1.4.88 to 16.5.88 and Sri M. Madan Gopal succeeded him.

13.7.3 As against budget allotment of Rs. 709 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.523 lakhs.

13.7.4 The Karnataka State Adult Education Council, Mysore, was entrusted with the work of four Regional Functionary Literacy Programme (RFLP) with 25 projects of 300 Centres each with 100% central assistance and 26 projects of 100 centres with State assistance. During the year, to provide education to neo-literates, 800 Jana Shikshana Nilayas were started by the Government of India in places where RFLP were functioning and these were equiped with libraries, sports materials, cultural materials, Audio Visual cassets etc. That apart, there were 21 voluntary agencies, which were given central assistance to look after 2,170 Adult Education Centres run by them.

13.7.5 Under the mass programme of functional literacy, 10,000 student volunteers from 400 colleges, participated, 60,000 literacy kits prepared by the State Resource Centre, Mysore, were distributed and 353 master trainees were trained.

13.7.6 The following table gives information about the number of Adult Education, Akshara Sena Centres and persons made literates:

Particulars	Adult Education	Akshara-Sena
1	2	3/
(i) Number of Centres	10,436	5,660
(ii) Persons enrolled	3,13,140	3,26,572
Total (a+b)		
a) Males	1,54,010	2,03,021
b) Females	1,59,130	1,23,551
c) SC	1,11,797	1,38,219
d) ST	14,479	11,582
(iii) Persons made literates	2,12,842	2,18,362
Total (a+b)		
a) Males	1,05,713	1,38,054
b) Females	1,07,129	80,308
c) SC	74,865	67,727
d) ST	9,669	3,706

13.7.7 To meet the educational needs of urban organised and unorganised workers and their families, the Shramik Vidya Peeta, Bangalore, continued to function. The main activities of the Peeta were skill formation, skill upgradation, general education and functional education. It was headed by a Director, assisted by a Programme Officer, Assistant Programme Officers and other supporting staff. The scheme was financed entirely by the Government of India. The affairs of the Vidyapeeta was looked after by the Board of Management with Secretary to Government-II, Education Department, as the Chairman, 12 official and non-official Members and Director, Vidyapeeta as Member Secretary. This Board was assisted by an Executive Committee consisting of 8 official and non-official members with Director, Mass Education as the Chairman, and also a Programme Advisory Committee. The Vidyapeeta, during the year had organised 199 various courses and 6,393 persons participated.

13.8 Department of Pre-University Education

13.8.1 The department was responsible for imparting education at the +2 stage and conducts examinations. Director was the Head of the Department.

13.8.2 There were altogether 1133 colleges teaching pre-university course. The number of students admitted to I and II year P.U.C was 2.04 lakh and 1.91 lakh respectively. As against 2.17 lakh students appeared for examination during April 1988, 0.62 lakh students passed.

13.9 Directorate of Collegiate Education

13.9.1 The Department was responsible for administration of all Government, aided and unaided colleges and hostels attached to various colleges. It also sanctioned various scholarships granted by the Government of India and State Government, fee concessions to students and recovered Central Government loan scholarship amount.

13.9.2 The Department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by one Additional Director, one Joint Director, 3 Deputy Directors, 2 Assistant Directors, 3 Registrars, 2 Accounts Officers and other supporting staff. There were 5 Regional Offices headed by Deputy Directors and assisted by an Accounts Officer and one Assistant Director. Prof. D. Eswarappa functioned as the Director I/c during the year.

13.9.3 Expenditure incurred and the revenue realised during the year were Rs.5,710 lakhs and Rs.36 lakhs respectively.

13.9.4 Altogether there were 444 colleges coming under the control of the department. They were 97 Government First Grade Colleges, (4 started during the year), 238 private aided colleges, 72 unaided colleges, 42 law colleges. This apart, 19 Government college hostels, with the concerned Principals as Presidents were also administered by the department.

13.9.5 As at the end of the year, the student strength in Government and aided college was 3.12 lakh, of whom, 2.03 lakh were boys and 1.09 lakh girls. Number of S.C and S.T students were 22,631 and 4,147.

13.9.6 The following scholarships were granted afresh and also renewed:

(a) Government of India Scholarships	Fresh	Renewed
1, National Merit Scholarships	449	3,482
2. Teachers' Children Scholarship	--	30
3. Hindi Scholarship	325	275

(This apart, Merit Certificates and National Prize of Rs.100/- was given to 1,656 students)

(b) Government of Karnataka Scholarship

1. Scholarship for studying English, Kannada/Sanskrit as a major subject in degree course	28	38
2. Scholarship for the students selected for admission in M.Phil. Ph.D. course in the School of International Studies at J.N. University, New Delhi.	2	2
(c) Government of India, National Loan Scholarship	1089	2007

Under the loan scheme, as against the demand of Rs.515 lakhs, the recovery was Rs.194 lakhs.

13.10 Department of Public Libraries

13.10.1 The main objective of the department was to provide library services through public libraries and mobile libraries. It administered Karnataka Public Libraries Act, 1965 and Rules 1966 and Library Accounts Act, 1975.

13.10.2 Director was the Head of the Department. He was assisted by a Deputy Librarian, Administrative Officer and one Special Officer. Apart from the State Central Library at Bangalore, there were 20 district Central Libraries and 11 City Central Libraries (cities where population was more than one lakh) each headed by a Chief Librarian. Other than these libraries, there were also Public Technical Library, Branch and Mandal Libraries, Service Centres, Books Distributing Centres, Mobile Libraries, Private Aided Lib raries etc. Altogether as at the end of the year, there were 3,020 libraries functioning in the State. Shri T. Malleshappa functioned as the Director.

13.10.3 The department had a budget allotment of Rs.338 lakhs, against which an expenditure of Rs.300 lakhs was incurred; an amount of Rs.88 lakhs was realised through Library Cess.

13.10.4 The activities of the library were as given below:

(i) Under the State Bureau of Copy Right Collections, 3,220 books and 84 magazines were added.

(ii) The number of books collected so far for the blind were 1,040.

(iii) 150 Mandal Central Libraries were started in 150 Mandal Panchayats and 95,000 books worth Rs.15 lakhs were purchased.

13.11 Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications

13.11.1 The department catered to the printing requirements such as publications, forms, Government Orders, registers etc. of all Government departments including Govenor's and Legislature Secretariates, Karnataka Public Service Commission and other autonomous bodies. That apart, it was responsible for printing of Weekly Gazetters, lottery tickets, ballot papers etc. The department was also responsible for supplying of stationery articles, typewriters and duplicating machines. The Acts, Rules and publications printed in the department were made available to the public through book depots established by the Department.

13.11.2 The department was headed by a Director. Two Joint Directors, one Senior Deputy Director, six Deputy Directors, 16 Assistant Directors, one Medical Officer, one Labour Welfare Officer and a Police Inspector assisted the Director. Other than the Central Press, there were two more Presses at Bangalore/one at High Court and another (Sub-Urban) at Kenchenahally and branch presses each located at Dharwad, Gulbarga and Madikeri. Sri E. Krishnanarayana continued to hold the post of Director.

13.11.3 The department had a budget allotment of Rs.1,049 lakhs and incurred an expenditure of Rs.1,026 lakhs.

13.11.4 Brief account of work done at the Central press, sub-urban press and the branch press were as shown below:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Unit	Central Press, Bangalore	Sub-Urban Press, Kenchena-Hally	Branch Press		
					Gulbar-ga	Dhar-wad	Madi-keri
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Pages composed	No.	2,49,315	-	2.671	4.455	4.524
2	Impressions Printed	In lakh Nos.	861	245	195	173	107
3	Binding (Books, Pads, Registers etc.)	In lakhs	93	25	25	325 (in No)	21
4	Acts Printed	No	7,188	-	-	-	-
5	Land Acquisition Act Printed	No.	998	-	-	-	-

13.11.5 During the year, 502 Kannada Typewriters were supplied to different Government departments and 202 English Typewriters were taken back. 298 unwanted typewriters were auctioned.

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C H A P T E R – 14

DEPARTMENTS UNDER HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SERVICES SECRETARIAT

14.1 Department of Health and Family Welfare Services

14.1.1 The department was responsible for providing comprehensive health care services to the public by implementing State, National Health programmes and family welfare programmes through the net work of various health and medical institutions.

14.1.2 The department was headed by a Director. At the Headquarters, he was assisted by one Additional Director, 10 Joint Directors, one Demographer and 15 Deputy Directors, one Chief Accounts Officer-cum-Financial Adviser, one Assistant Chemical Examiner. At the divisional level, there were 4 Joint Directors, assisted by two Deputy Directors, at the district level, District Health and Family Welfare Officers assisted by other district level officers of various health programmes, district surgeons of the district hospitals, Assistant District Health and Family Welfare Officers, Medical Officers of Primary Health Centres and Primary Health Units, assited the Director in discharging his duties. This apart, there was one Joint Director at the Vaccine Institute, Belgaum. Dr. J.L. Javare Gowda functioned as the Director.

14.1.3 Out of the budget allotment of Rs.90 crores, an expenditure of Rs.71 crores was incurred by the department during the year.

14.1.4 277 Primary Health Units were upgraded as Primary Health Centres and 14 new Primary Health Centres were established.

14.1.5 Thirteen District Hospitals, seven specialised hospitals and three epedemic hospitals continued to provide preventive and curative health care services; these district hospitals were also having various specialities. Apart from providing general service, the district hospitals also served as referral hospitals to the peripheral institutions located in rural/mofussil areas. During the year, 34.4 KV. generators, 15 electronic traction units, 7 endoscopy with TV system, 4 ultra sound equipment and 15 O.T. tables were purchased. Also 82 X-ray machines were got repaired. The hospital pharmacies functioning at 14 hospitals produced 9.54 lakh bottles of I.V. fluid.

14.1.6 As in the previous years, under the National Malaria Eradication Programme, two rounds of D.D.T. and three rounds of BHC/Malathion were taken up in earmarked areas. To provide presumptive treatment to all fever cases in remote and inaccessable areas, 5,233 Drug Distribution Centres and 5,533 Fever Treatment Centres were working. 68.66 lakh blood smears were collected, 68.55 lakh were examined and 1.27 lakh were found positive. Radical treatment was given to 1.18 lakh cases. The incidence of the disease was

increased by 13 per cent. Under the Urban Malaria Scheme implemented in 8 cities/towns, antilarval measures were taken up and in these places, the incidence of the disease was low.

14.1.7 Four Filaria Control Units, 16 Filaria Clinics and one Filaria Survey Unit were functioning in the five districts viz. Dakshina Kannada, Bidar, Gulbarga, Bijapur and Uttara Kannada, where this disease was prevalent. These institutions undertook anti-larval and antiparasitic measures and also carried out Filariasic. Of the 91,678 persons examined, 3,077 were found to be carriers of micro-filaria and 1,870 were actually affected by the disease.

14.1.8 One State T.B Centre, 20 District T.B centres, and two Additional district T.B centres, 9 Government T.B and Chest Diseases hospitals, 64 x-ray, 510 microscopic, 604 referral centres continued to treat tuberculosis patients. There was also one After Care and Rehabilitation Training Centre at Bangalore. Total number of beds available at Government and voluntary organisations was 3,565. 73,236 new T.B cases were detected. One X-ray machine was installed at District T.B Centre, Mangalore Short course chemotherapy was available/provided in all the 20 districts of the State. Kolar district was taken up for developing under Model District Tuberculosis Programme.

14.1.9 Eye Health Care to the community was provided through Minto Hospital, three medical colleges at Davangere, Hubli and Belgaum, 18 district hospitals, 266 PHCs, four divisional level mobile ophthalmic units one each in the four divisions - and five mobile ophthalmic units in five districts. During the year, 46,038 persons were treated.

14.1.10 Eleven districts in the State were considered as hyper-endemic for leprosy. There were 819 different types of Institutions in the State which detected and treated the cases under Leprosy Eradication Programme. In addition, all the medical institutions in the State also provided free diagnostic and treatment facilities. There were 4 Leprosy Training Centres and 3 Leprosy Rehabilitation Promotion Units. Under this programme, 31,613 cases were detected and treated and 28, 811 cases were discharged as cured. There were two Multi Drug Treatment Projects at Dharwad and Belgaum. During the year this Project was implemented in two more districts viz., Raichur and Gulbarga and sanction was accorded by the Central Government to implement in the districts of Bijapur, Bellary and Mysore.

14.1.11 The two Epidemiological Surveillance Team and Sample Survey-cum-Assessment Unit at Bangalore and Dharwad carried out sample survey and assessment. They covered 238 villages, examined 1.62 lakh population, detected 601 new cases and examined the skin smears of 1,047 persons.

14.1.12 Number of cases and deaths in respect of communicable diseases were cholera - 2,079 and 65 - gastro-enterities - 13,634 and 608 - viral hepatitis - 167 and 6- dysentry 171 and 13. 19 lakh anticholera innoculations were done.

14.1.13 270 cases of typhoid fever were reported and 22,633 TAB innoculations were given.

14.1.14 Under the Giunea Worm eradication programme, 294 villages were searched and 1,909 cases were detected.

14.1.15 Kolar and Mandya districts continued to be endemic areas for Japanese Encephalitis. During the year 75 cases were detected and number of deaths were 24. Insecticidal spraying measures were undertaken in infected areas.

14.1.16 As many as 1,164 cases of Kyasanur Forest Disease were reported. Of these, 250 cases were confirmed of the disease with 17 deaths. The virus diagnostic laboratory at Shimoga examined 1,818 blood/sera specimen and K.F.D. virus was positive in 260 specimen. In 74 villages of Shimoga and Chikmagalur districts, 608 cases of Handigodu Syndrome were detected. During the current year, the Handigodu Project of ICMR at Sagar was discontinued.

14.1.17 Under the AIDS Surveillance Programme, 7,196 blood specimen from High Risk Group were examined and 11 were found to be positive. During the year, two persons died from this disease.

14.1.18 The programme of Prophylaxis against Vitamin 'A' deficiency was in operation throughout the State. The beneficiaries were children of the age group of 1 to 5 years. The number of beneficiaries were 25 lakh children (I administration) 26 lakh (II administration). The Orientation Training of Vitamin 'A' administration was completed in 18 districts of the State.

14.1.19 The Integrated Child Development Scheme was implemented in 94 projects and during the year, another 14 projects were sanctioned. Beneficiaries under this were children upto 6 years and pregnant and nursing mothers. The target and achievement under the immunisation progamme was as follows:

(in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of the vaccine	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	B.C.G.	9.00	9.96
2.	D.P.T.	9.00	8.83
3.	Polio	9.00	8.71
4.	Measles	8.14	6.81
5.	T.T.(Mothers)	11.17	9.73
6.	D.T	9.33	7.20

14.1.20 Under the Goitre Control Programme, implemented in the State during the year, a Cell was sanctioned and Survey work was taken up; Survey work was completed in three districts viz; Shimoga, Gulbarga and Mysore. The total number of persons examined and cases detected were 46,041 and 2,224 respectively.

14.1.21 Bureau of Health Education and Training

The Bureau was responsible for organising and implementing all health education activities and training programmes of medical and para medical staff of the department. It also provides supervisory field trianing in health education to the diploma students deputed from All India Institute of Public Hygine and Health, Calcutta and the Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare, Gandhigram. It also organises, meetings, seminars etc.

The activities of the Bureau during the year,were as indicated below:

(i) Under the Integrated Training for 3 weeks, 16 medical officers were trained;

(ii) 27 officers were deputed to Central Training Institute, Gandhigram, to get trained in different courses;

(iii) 99 Block Health Educationists and 195 Senior and Junior Health Assistants (Males) were trained at the Health and Family Welfare Training Centres;

(iv) Under the Scheme of Training in Education for Primary Health Centre, 323 persons were trained.

(v) Pre-test of Module for P.H.C. Medical Officers were conducted.

14.1.22 Under the school health programme, 23,224 students were examined, 7,664 students were administered 2nd dose of D.T. and 6,757 students were given typhoid vaccine.

14.1.23 For proper and effective implementation of the Family Welfare programme following measures were taken up; (i) Training of laproscopic operation teams (235 No.), purchasing and supply of laproscopes (177), supply of generators to hospitals for uninterrupted power supply, (ii) Lucky dip lottery scheme to attract eligible couples; providing of additional incentive of Rs.50/- to vasectomy and Rs.10 to tubectomy acceptors and issue of Green cards to family welfare acceptors having not more than two children. (iii) Institution of district, divisional and state level awards to the staff and special incentive schemes to the motivators of promotion of family welfare programmes, and (iv) Involving private nursing homes, voluntary and local body organisations in the family welfare programmes. As against a target of 8.20 lakh under different types of family welfare acceptors, the achievement was 8.01 lakh.

14.1.24 The State Level Laboratory - Public Health Institute, Bangalore, had 5 main sections viz., (i) Bacteriology; (ii) Food and Water Analysis; (iii) Chemical Examiner's Medico Legal section; (iv) Senior Laboratory Technician Training Programme, and (v) Pesticide Laboratory. The working of the Institute was as follows:

(i) Bacteriology had two sections viz. vaccine and diagnostic bacteriology which manufactured and stored different types of vaccines and conducted analysis of stool, blood, urine, etc., and also serological tests. During the year, 10.36 lakh ml. of A.C. vaccine and 0.27 lakh ml. of TAB vaccine were manufactured. Number of samples received and found positive were cholera - 4,109 and 1,015, serology - 186 and 97.

(ii) The Chemical Examiner's medico legal section received as many as 3,617 food and water samples from various authorities. Four Divisional Public Analyst-cum-Regional Chemical Examiner's Laboratory received 22 samples and all the samples were examined.

(iii) During the year, a new laboratory viz. pesticide laboratory was started. This laboratory drew 862 samples, analysed 270 samples and 13 samples were found to be unfit for use.

14.1.25 The Vaccine Institute at Belgaum, as against a target of 30 lakh ml. produced 26 lakh ml. of anti-rabies vaccine.

14.1.26 The State Health Transport Organisation attended to servicing, repairs and maintenance of vehicles belonging to Health and Family Welfare Services and Medical Education departments. As at the end of the year there were 1,523 vehicles, 561 motor cycles and 4 autorikshaws were under the control of the organisation. During the year 10 vehicles were added and 36 vehicles were condemned.

14.2 Department of Medical Education

14.2.1 The Department was responsible for administering and monitoring medical education, both at the graduate and post-graduate levels, covering government and private colleges and teaching hospitals attached to private medical colleges. In addition to the medical colleges, the colleges of Nursing and Nursing schools also come under the purview of the Department.

14.2.2 Director was the Head of the Department who was assisted by a Joint Director (Medical Education), Deputy Director, Administrative Officer, Planning Officer, Senior Adviser (Nursing), Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Director (Minto Ophthalmology), Principals and other subordinate staff. The Director was also in charge of selection of students for admission to Government and private medical colleges and approving authority for the selection of students for Nursing colleges and Nursing schools. During the year, Dr.Rajiv Shetty functioned as the Director.

14.2.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.49.54 crores, an expenditure of Rs.47.49 crores was incurred by the Department.

14.2.4 18 medical colleges (4 Government) and 13 dental colleges (one government) were under the control of this department.

14.2.5 During the year, 838 medical seats and 40 dental seats were filled up. In addition to this 791 seats were offered for post-graduate course.

14.2.6 A total number of 300 medical instruments of various types at a cost of Rs.167.75 lakhs were purchased for the medical institutions coming under the control of the department.

14.2.7 During the year, 2.83 lakh in-patients and 47.05 lakh out-patients were treated.

14.3 Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy

14.3.1 The Department was responsible for rendering preventive and curative health service to the people through Ayurveda, Unani, Homoeopathy systems of medicines. Besides providing medical education, it also regulated practice of medicine and manufacture and sale of drugs and cosmetics in these systems. For this purpose, the Department continued to administer three Acts and Rules thereunder.

14.3.2 The Department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by two Deputy Directors, one Administrative Officer, one Accounts Officer, Principals, Chief Superintendent Government Central Pharmacy. The Director was also the

licencing authority for the manufacture and sale of medicines under the Indian Systems and Homoeopathy. Dr. Channabasappa continued to function as the Director during the year.

14.3.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.519 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.427 lakhs was incurred and revenue realised was Rs. 47 lakhs during the year.

14.3.4 During the year, 23 hospitals with 750 beds and 407 dispensaries continued to provide health care to the people. The activities of the department, under various systems, were as follows:

(i) Ayurveda

Three major teaching hospitals, 4 district level hospitals and 5 rural level hospitals continued to provide medical facilities in this system. X-ray, laboratory, panchakarma treament and eye treatment facilities were available in all the three Institutions. The eye clinics were providing treatment for vision errors on the lines followed in the Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry and 96,666 persons availed this facility. 5,274 in-patients and 30.27 lakh out-patients were treated in these hospitals.

Three Government and six private Ayurveda colleges continued to conduct degree courses. The intake capacity in each of the colleges was 25, except Government college of Indian Medicine, Bangalore and Ayurveda colege, Koppa, whose in-take capacity was 40 and 20 respectively. Number of students studying in these colleges was 949 of which 444 were girls. As against 283 students who appeared for final year examination, 145 passed. Post Graduate courses, with an intake of 5 were offered in each specialities viz. Kayachikitsa, Government College, Mysore and Dravyaguna and Shalyatantra in Government College, Bangalore. Short term course in modern medicine with one and a half year's duration was conducted at Bangalore for Ayurveda and Unani graduates with an intake of 100 and 15 respectively.

(ii) Unani

Four Unani hospitals with a bed strength of 111 and 32 Unani dispensaries were working. The Unani Wing attached to Shri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine served as teaching hospital. The Clinical Research Unit in Unani Systems at Bangalore continued to function. During the year under report 691 inpatients and 716 lakh outpatients were treated. The Unani college, with an in-take capacity of 50, provided medical education. Total strength of students studying in this college was 110. Of the 18 students appeared for final examination, 15 came out successfully.

(iii) Siddha

Treatment under this system was provided at Shri Jayachamarajendra Institute of Indian Medicine, Bangalore with a bed strength of 10.

(iv) Yoga

The three Government hospitals at Bangalore, Mysore and Bellary also provided treatment under Yoga therapy. 71 Yoga camps for curing various diseases were conducted at the colleges in Bangalore and Mysore and 1,193 patients attended these camps. The bed strength in the hospitals was 15.

(v) Naturopathy

There were one Nature Cure Hospital at Mysore and five Nature Cure dispensaries in the State. Two years diploma course in Naturopathy and Yoga for Ayurveda students, with a sanctioned strength of 25 was continued at the Nature Cure and Yoga college at Mysore.

(vi) Homoeopathy

25 beded Government Homoeopathy hospital attached to Jayachamarajendra Institute of Medicine, Bangalore, and 10 beded Homoeopathy hospital at Somwarpet, Kodagu district, rendered medical facilities. Number of inpatients and out patients treated in this sytem was 351 and 91,154 respectively. Degree courses in this system was conducted in all the eight homoeopathy colleges. Total enrolment in all these colleges was 1,515. Out of 284 students who appeared for the final examination, 202 students passed.

14.3.5 Nurses Training Course of three and half year duration with an intake of 20 students was continued at Jayachamarajendra Institute of Medicine, Bangalore. The Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore, as in the previous years, provided pharmacist training course to 20 Ayurveda and 20 Unani students.

14.3.6 There were 442 licence holders in the state for manufacture and sale of Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathy medicines.

14.3.7 The Government Central Pharmacy, Bangalore, manufactured Ayurvedic and Unani medicines and supplied worth Rs. 40/- lakhs to all the government hospitals, dispensaries, medical practitioners and dispensaries run by local bodies during the year.

14.3.8 The three major teaching hospitals maintained small herb gardens and medical plants and green herbs required for demonstration to students. In the "Dhanvanthri

Vana", 500 medical herbs were planted.

14.3.9 During the year, gold medals were given to four doctors in the field of Ayurveda, Unani, Naturopathy and Yoga and Homoeopathy and six doctors were granted a monthly pension of Rs.250/-.

14.3.10 The Karnataka Ayurvedic and Unani Practioners Board and the Karnataka Board of Homoeopathic System of Medicine, regulated the practice of medicine in the respective disciplines. As at the end of the year, the number of practioners registered were 13,064 and 1,469 respectively.

14.4 Department of Drugs Control

14.4.1 The Department was responsible for exercising strict control and vigilance over the drugs manufactured and marketed so as to prevent the manufacture of spurious and sub-standard drugs and to maintain quality. To achieve this, the department continued to administer seven different Acts and Rules thereunder.

14.4.2 The administration set up of the department extended upto district level. The Drugs Controller was the Head of the Department. At the headquarters, he was assisted by one Additional Drugs Controller, two Deputy Drugs Controllers, three Assistant Drugs Controllers, of whom one was in charge of Board of Examining Authority for conducting examination in Dip-in-Pharmacy, Drugs Inspectors and other supporting staff. There were six divisional offices each headed by Assistant Drugs Controller in charge of three or four districts. The district offices were headed by Drugs Inspectors. Shri V.P. Desai functioned as the Drugs Controller during the year.

14.4.3 Out of the budget allotment of Rs.159 lakhs, an expenditure of Rs.143 lakhs was incurred and revenue realised was Rs.29 lakhs by the department.

14.4.4 Under the Enforcement of Drugs and Cosmetics Act 1940 and Rules thereunder, 15 prosecutions were launched taking the total number to 99 of which, 11 were decided. 469 manufacturing units, 12,565 selling premises and 177 hospitals were inspected by the Inspectorate staff. Under this Act, 121 complaints were received and they were under various stages of investigation as at the end of the year. Under the Enforcement of Drugs (Price Control) Order 1987, as at the end of the year, there were 45 prosecutions to be decided, of which 4 were launched during the year. 4 cases were decided leaving a balance of 41 cases.

14.4.5 There were 385 drug manufacturers and 497 allopathic drugs and cosmetics manufacturing licence holders in the State at the end of the year. Of the licences, 95 were issued during the year. The number of new drugs and additional products permitted to be manufactured was 4 and 469. Three fresh licences were granted under the Karnataka Poisons Rules 1966.. As at the end of March 1989, 2075 Kgs. of different types of narcotics were allotted to various manufacturers for processing into dosage forms.

14.4.6 The Drugs Testing Laboratory analysed all types of medicines, except vaccine and sera, sent by the Drugs Inspectors of this State and other State Governments and Union Territories and such of the manufacturing units, who had limited facilities for testing their own products. It also helped the Government Medical Stores and other Government Institutions in purchase of medicines by testing them. During the year, out of 3,857 samples to be tested, (801 samples from the previous year), 3,312 were tested and among them 2,930 were of standard quality, 331 sub-standard and 51 were partly analysed.

14.4.7 Besides the Government College of Pharmacy which conducted diploma, degree and post graduate courses, 54 diploma and 17 degree colleges were functioning in the State. During the year, a new discipline in the post graduate course in Pharmaceuitical Chemistry was introduced in the Government College of Pharmacy. The number of students appeared and passed in the D.Pharma, B.Pharma and M. Pharma were as follows:

(No.)

Sl.No.	Name of the course	Appeared	Passed
1	2	3	4
1.	Preliminary D.Pharma	10,099	2,530
2.	Final D.Pharma	7,103	2,104
3.	Final B.Pharma	28	24
4.	Final M. Pharma	23	20

(Note: B.Pharma and M. Pharma pertains to only Government College of Pharmacy)

14.4.8 Total number of registered pharmacists in the State wre 10,078 of whom, 1,157 were newly registered.

14.5 Population Centre

14.5.1 The main objective of this Centre was to evaluate different on-going health programmes and offer suggestions to rectify gaps existing in the programme, particularly in the family welfare programme. It also undertakes various research studies concerning population problems.

14.5.2 Director was the Head of the Centre. He was assisted by four Assistant Directors, 7 Research Officers, one Nutritionist, 3 Assistant Research Officers, one Computer Programmer, one Administrative-cum-Accounts Officer, one Manager and other supporting staff. It had also one Field Unit at Gulbarga, which was headed by an Assistant Director. Dr. P.H. Reddy continued to hold the post of Director.

14.5.3 Out of the budget allotment of Rs.37 lakhs an expenditure of Rs. 31 lakhs was incurred during the year.

14.5.4 Under the Management Training for Medical officers, four training programmes were conducted in which 87 officers were trained. Similarly, under the Reorientation Training Programme in the Management Information and Evaluation System, 72 supervisory staff and 157 Assistant Statistical Officers were trained. One Research Assistant was deputed for 10 months' training in Population and Development under UNPPA programme orgainsed by the Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum.

14.5.5 During the year, four studies viz., (i) A Study of Utilisation of Drugs and Diet in Government Hospitals in Karnataka, (ii) A study of Birth Related Beliefs and Customs in Karnataka, (iii) Factors Affecting PHC performance in sterilization in Gulbarga district, and (iv) Impact of Orientation Training Camps - An evaluation, were brought out.

14.6 India Population Project-III (Karnataka)

14.6.1 The Project with a tenure of 5 years from 1.4.1984 was implemented in six districts of Northern Karnataka viz., Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Bidar and Raichur. The main objective of the project was to provide further impetus to the existing Health and Family Welfare and M.C.H. Service with a specific goal of reducing maternal and infant mortality and increasing family planning measures.

14.6.2 The project was headed by a Project Co-ordinator, who was assisted by a Joint Director, six District Health and Family officers, six Executive Engineers and other supporting staff.

14.6.4 The activities of the Project were as follows:

(i) Construction of 1,876 buildings (as at the end of March 1989) were completed and 1,600 buildings were handed over to Health department.

(ii) Under, Information, Education and Communication Programme, 6,024 orientation training camps were conducted, 16 films, 20 film strips and 1,155 cinema slides were produced/purchased, 1,000 cassets of drama and songs were produced and 1.6 lakh copies of 16 posters, 4.2 lakh copies

folders were produced.

(iii) Radio listening programme for mothers, mahila vichara vinimaya for educating mothers, health check up camps and 300 organised camps were arranged under the innovating programmes.

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C H A P T E R - 15

DEPARTMENTS UNDER PUBLIC WORKS, CADA, ELECTRICITY, AND IRRIGATION SECRETARIAT

15.1 Public Works Department – Communications and Buildings, North and South Zones.

15.1.1 The department was responsible for the construction and maintenance of roads, State Government Buildings, bridges etc. With the formation of Zilla Parishads some of the works pertaining to village roads, other district roads, sethubhandanas, harijanwadas and building construction works were transferred to Zilla Parishads.

15.1.2 The department during the year 1985 was divided into two separate departments viz., Communication and Buildings (North) with headquarters at Dharwad and Communications and Buildings (South) with headquarters at Bangalore, each headed by a Chief Engineer.

A. Communications and Buildings, North Zone, Dharwad.

a) This zone had under its control 4 Circles, 16 Divisions and 64 sub-divisions. This apart, there were 16 Engineering Divisions under the control of Zilla Parishads. At the Central Office, the Chief Engineer was assisted by 4 Superintending Engineers, 3 Deputy Chief Engineers, 7 Technical Assistants, one Registrar and other supporting staff. Following persons were incharge of the Chief Engineer's post during the year:

i)	Sri K. Anantha	1.4.88 – 31.7.88
ii)	Sri V.R. Patil	1.8.88 – 8.8.88
iii)	Sri S.K. Angadi	9.8.88 – 31.3.89

b) As against the budget allotment of Rs.2,807 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.2,528 lakhs, Rs.89 lakhs was realised as revenue.

c) Physical progress by the department and under Zilla Parishads were as follows:

i) By the Department (State Sector)

(in Kms)

Sl. No.	Items	Target	Achievement
1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of other roads	85	45
2.	Tarring of roads	49	119
3.	Construction of Bridges (No.)	43	21

(ii) Under Zilla Parishads (District Sector)

1	2	3	4
1.	Construction of other roads	85	53
2.	Tarring of roads	49	31
3.	Construction of Bridges (No.)	43	12
4.	Roads for Sugar factories	9	3
5.	M.N.P. Roads	18	2
6.	I.C.R.C Roads	17	13
7.	Harijanwada Roads	78	28
8.	Sethubhandana	99	76
9.	Master plan C.D. Works	16	12
10.	Halli Heddari	26	14
11.	Railways safety works	1	-
12.	Tarring of roads that comes within the purview of villages	85	26
13.	M.N.P Special Unit Plan	82	40
14.	Construction of roads with people's help	21	2

d) 25 Officials of the department were deputed to District Training Institute, Dharwad for getting trained in Kannada.

B. Communications and Buildings - South Zone, Bangalore

a) With headquarters at Bangalore, this zone had 6 circles, 16 Divisions and 79 sub-divisions under its control. Each of the Circles, Divisions and Sub-divisions was headed by Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer and Assistant Executive Engineer. At the Central Office there were one Superintending Engineer (Designs), 6 Deputy Chief Engineers and 13 Technical Assistants and other supporting staff to assist the Chief Engineer. Following persons functioned as Chief Engineer during the year.

i)	Sri M.B. Siddappa	1.4.88 -	31.5.88
ii)	Sri S. Puttappa I/c	1.6.88 -	8.6.88
iii)	Sri G.Aswathanarayana	9.6.88 -	31.3.89

b) The budget allotment and expenditure incurred were Rs.4,249 lakhs and Rs. 3,147 lakhs respectively. Rs.686 lakhs was realised as revenue.

c) Physical progress achieved by the department (State Sector) during the year were:

1. Construction of other roads - 60 kms.
2. Tarring of roads - 49 kms.
3. Construction of Bridges (No.) 9

15.2 Department of Irrigation – South Zone – Mysore

15.2.1 This zone was responsible for construction of major and medium irrigation projects and their maintenance coming under the Cauvery Basin Project. It also looked after the minor irrigation works like tank pickups, river channels, lift irrigation etc., coming under the purview of the major and medium irrigation projects.

15.2.2 With headquarters at Mysore, the zone had 3 circles, 19 divisions and 73 sub-divisions under its control. Chief Engineer was the head of the department, who was assisted by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and others. Sri M.N. Narasegowda functioned as Chief Engineer till 20.6.1988 and Sri N.R. Venkatesha Prasad thereafter.

15.2.3 Activities of the zone was as briefed under:

(i) Kabini Project:

The project comprised of construction of a dam accross the river Kabini and had right and left bank canals running for a length of 200 kms and 260 kms respectively. While the work in respect of left bank canal was completed in all respects, that of right bank was tackled upto 197 km. The ultimate irrigation potential of the project was 87,897 hectares, and the actual potential created upto the end of the year was 38,793 hectares (348 hectares during the year).

(ii) Taraka Project:

This project, with right and left bank canals running upto a length of 105 kms and 37.80 kms, had an ultimate irrigation potential of 7,040 hectares. The head works of 1.1 km link canal of RBC was completed.

(iii) Uduthorehalla Project:

This project was to irrigate an area of 6,587 hectares of land. Formation of approach roads, construction of colony buildings were completed.

(iv) Varuna Nale:

Running to a length of 135 kms. the Nala was to irrigate 32,375 hectares of Kharif semi dry crops. The works from 37th to 50th km including drinage were under progress. As against the allotment of Rs.355 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.242 lakhs.

(v) Modernisation of K.R. Sagar Canal:

The scheme contemplated to improve first reach of V.C.Canal upto 43 Km, raising and strenghening the embankment on the right canal. Cauvery and Maddur Branch channels, reconstruction of CD works bridges, construction of link canal from V.C. main etc. The expenditure incurred on the Project during the year was Rs. 297 lakhs.

(vi) Mahchanabele Reservoir Project:

The project taken up at a cost of Rs.1,850 lakhs was to irrigate an area of 3,845 hectares, works of earthern dam and masnory dam were completed. Works in respect of left bank canal upto km 20, excavation of canal work of Right Bank Canal upto km. 17 were completed. Construction of CD works and distributories of L.B.C were taken up. As a part of rehabilitating villagers of villages coming under submersion, so far, four temporary block sheds to house 50 families and 40 families were constructed at C.N. Hally and Avverahally respectively. Construction of sheds at Kollur and Varthur were in progress. In addition to the regular work, drought assistance work was also taken up. Total expenditure incurred was Rs.251.84 lakhs.

(vii) Theetha Project:

The project was completed and full potential created. During the year, water was allowed for irrigation along both the canals.

(viii) Iggalur Project:

Proposal to modify the scheme to have a barrage was approved and works were under progress. Lift irrigation works started during last year were completed and water was allowed for irrigating 1,412 hectares. The expenditure incurred was Rs.50.18 lakhs.

(ix) Arkawathy Project:

This project was to provide irrigation facilities to 6,233 hectares. Works were under various stages of progress. An expenditure of Rs.33.75 lakhs was incurred.

(x) Nallur Amanikere Project:

The project was almost completed and full irrigation potential of 1,300 hectares was created. Total expenditure incurred was Rs.520 lakhs.

(xi) Harangi Project:

The project with two canals running upto a length o 153 km (LBC) and 248 km (RBC) was to irrigate an area of 54,591 hectares. Work of LBC was completed and water was allowed upto 112 kms. Under the RBC, work upto 122 Kms. was taken up and water was allowed upto 76 km and upto 16 km. along with Koppa branch canal.

(xii) Chiklihole Project:

The project envisaged a storage reservoir near Rangasamudra and was expected to irrigate an area of 2,752 hectares. Though the canal work was under various stages of progress, water was allowed for kharif crops. As at the end of the year the total potential created was 580 hectares.

15.2.4 89 Officers/Officials of the zone were deputed for training in different courses.

15.3 Department of Irrigation - North Zone - Belgaum

15.3.1 The zone was formed with a view to increase the tempo of construction work of the irrigation projects in the northern part of the State. It was incharge of construction work of canals, maintenance of Malaprabha and Ghataprabha, the Dhudhaganga projects and Hippargi Barrage Scheme and construction of Harinala medium project.

15.3.2 The zone had its headquarters at Belgaum. Chief Engineer was the head of the Zone. It had under its control 4 Circles, 17 Divisions and 73 Sub-divisions. At the headquarters, the Chief Engineer was assisted by one Superintending Engineer and 5 Executive Engineers. There was also a Project Manager W.F.P to assist the Chief Engineer. Sri Srinivasarao held the post of Chief Engineer during the year.

15.3.3 Progress of work done in the zone was as follows:

(i) A potential of 2,576 hectares was created under Malaprabha Project during 1988-89 taking the cumulative potential to 1,46,630 hectares.

(ii) Under the Ghataprabha Project the total potential created upto 31.3.89 was 1,63,591 hectares and during the year it was only 40 hectares.

(iii) Works upto 23 kms length and of distributory blocks upto No.12 of H.L.C of MLBC were completed. Regarding the low level canal, works for the entire length of 23 kms and upto distributory block No.17 were completed.

(iv) Works of Ghataprabha Right Bank Canal from Km 1 to 12,15,17,18 and 21 were completed. Estimates for Km 39 and 40 were sanctioned.

(v) Sanction was accorded to Estimates (a) for construction work of Gokak distributory for km 1,2 and 4 and (b) construction of Kabbur Tunnel work from km 43 to 45.

(vi) Alignment Surveys of Bidri Branch and Nidhosi Branch canals-coming under Dhudaganga project-for the entire length were completed.

15.4 Department of Minor Irrigation, Bangalore

15.4.1 The main objective of the department was to tap irrigation potential in a phased manner, to operate and maintain minor irrigation works having an atchkat of 200 hectares and above, lift irrigation schemes and 16 medium irrigation projects. With the formation of Zilla Parishads minor irrigation works with less than 200 hectares atchkat, tanks having atchkat less than 4 hectares and managed by TDBs and all other minor irrigation works taken up under NREP, DPAP, TSP etc. were transferred to them.

15.4.2 The department was headed by a Chief Engineer, who was assisted by Superintending Engineers, Executive Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and others. 4 Circles, 20 Divisions and 84 sub-divisions were under its control. One cirlce, one division and 3 sub-division offices were abolished during the year. Sri G. Basavaraj was the head of the department till 17.11.1988 and Sri M. Narasegowda held the post in additional charge till the end of the year.

15.4.3 Expenditure incurred by the department was Rs.39.86 crores against an allotment of Rs.33.04 crores.

15.4.4 Physical achievements during the year were as follows:

(i) As against a target of 94 works and 8,000 hectares of potential to be created, the achievement was 109 and 9,611 hectares respectively. As part of stabilising the old atchkat, 4 works and 13 percolation tank works were completed.

(ii) Under the anti sea erosion works, a wall length of 0.5 km. was constructed. The master plan for protection of coastal erosion was cleared by the State Technical Advisory Erosion Board.

(iii) 78 World Bank aided tank projects continued to work and during the year full potential was created for 1,619 hectares and partial for 5,381 hectares; expenditure incurred was Rs.2,118 lakhs. 11 tank irrigation projects were inspected by World Bank.

(iv) Under other minor irrigation projects, other than the World Bank Aidead Projects, potential for 2,127 hectares was created.

(v) Under the Ganga Kalyana Scheme (operated by Zilla Parishads), 56 works were completed and an irrigation potential of 437 hectares was created .

(vi) Under the Tribal Sub-Plan schemes, as against a target of 50 hectares of potential to be created, the achievement was 47 hectares.

(vii) DPAP programme taken up both under Central and State Sectors, covered 59 works. An irrigation potential of 858 hectares was created.

(viii) The Integrated Development of Western Ghat Region was in operation in 40 taluks of 9 districts. Under this scheme 6 works were completed and a fresh potential for 109 hectares was created.

(ix) An employment of 5.10 lakh mandays was generated under NREP by tackling 720 works by the Zilla Parishads.

(x) Employment of 15.70 lakh mandays was generated under RLFGP. The works taken up were 472.

(xi) Number of tests conducted on disturbed and undistrubed samples by the Quality Control Divisions were 5,667 and 24,519 respectively.

(xii) Various committees viz., M.I Projects Apprisal Committee, Minor Irrigation Committee, Dam Safety Panel, Tender Review Committee were functioning to excercise technical control. The Minor Irrigation Committee, during the year cleared 5 projects.

15.5 Irrigation Central Zone, Munirabad.

15.5.1 The Irrigation Central Zone, Munirabad (formerly Tungabhadra Project Zone) was in-charge of 20 Irrigation projects spread over five districts of Raichur, Bellary, Chitradurga, Shimoga and Mangalore. This Zone had three circles, 11 Divisions and 45 sub-divisions under its control.

15.5.2 This zone was headed by a Chief Engineer. He was assisted by four Superintending Engineers. 13 Executive Engineers and 57 Assistant Executive Engineers, with other supporting staff. During the year, the post of Chief Engineer was held by Sri A. Mallikarjuna for the period from 1.4.1988 to 19.6.1988, while Sri G. Venkatesh held this post from 20.6.1988 to 31.3.1989.

15.5.3 The zone had a budget allotment of Rs.27 crores and incurred an expenditure of Rs.24 crores.

15.5.4 Working of the zone during the year was as follows:

(a) Tungabhadra Project:

A Multipurpose project, with a storage reservoir constructed across river Tungabhadra was a joint venture of Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh for generating power and irrigate land in Bellary and Raichur districts.

(b) Maskinala Project:

This project envisages construction of a storage reservoir across river Maskinala and was to irrigate an area of 2,833 hectares of land. Construction of dam and excavation works in both right and left bank canals were under progress.

(c) Hirehalla Project:

This envisages construction of a storage reservoir and would irrigate an area of 8,012 ha. It also prevent the silt flowing in to Thungabhadra Reservoir. Initial works for construction of dam were taken up. Construction of approach roads to dam, acquisition of a small portion of land for construction of quarters etc. were completed.

(d) Bhadra Project:

The project envisaged a dam across the river Bhadra and was to create an irrigation potential of 1.05 lakh ha. Till the end of the year, almost the entire potential was created.

(e) Jambadahalla Reservoir Project:

A medium irrigation project, it would irrigate an area of 2,428 ha and so far, potential created was 1,538 ha.

(f) Varahi Project:

It was another multipurpose dam. Construction of a pick up dam was under progress.

15.5.5 This zone also looked after the maintenance work of the Rajolibanda Diversion Scheme, Kanakanala Project, Hagaribommanahalli Project, Narihalla Project, Tunga Anicut, Gondi Anicut, Vanivilasa Sagar, Shanthi Sagar Tank, 16 Vijayanagar Channels, and 21 irrigation tanks.

15.6 Upper Krishna Project – Almatti

15.6.1 The zone was incharge of construction of Almatti and Narayanapur dam and allied works, Narayanpur Left Bank Canal from 0 to 78 Kms. alongwith the distributaries from 1 to 12, Shahapur branch canal from 0 to 12 Kms. and its tributaries 3, 3A and 6 and land acquisition works. Irrigation potential of 49,917 ha. under NLBC and 19,519 under SBC was created upto the end of the year.

15.6.2 Engineer-in-Chief-Cum-Project Co-ordinator was the head of the zone. Two circles each headed by a Superintending Engineer, 7 Divisions and 24 sub-divisions were under the control of the zone. At the central office, the head of the zone was assisted by a Superintending Engineer, two Deputy Chief Engineers, one Executive Engineer, one Chief Accounts Officer and other supporting staff. Sri D.N. Desai continued to be the head of the zone.

15.6.3 Work in progress/completed during the year were as follows:

(i) Investigation of Rampur Lift Irrigation Scheme to the extent of head works was completed.

(ii) Estimates for submersible bridges on downstream of Narayanpur dam was prepared.

(iii) Balance work of approaches to Gundalgere and Rajankollur Tunnels was completed.

(iv) Work relating to distributary 3 and 3A of Shahapur Branch Canal was completed.

(v) Balance work of Distributary from 5 to 12 of N.L.B.C was completed.

(vi) Transition of NLBC Tunnels were provided.

(vii) From the main canal of NLBC water was released for a notified area of 63,614 ha. during kharif and 61,858 ha. during rabi seasons.

(viii) As at the end of the year, full potential of 19,519 ha. was created from the distributaries of S.B. Canal.

15.7 Upper Krishna Project, Canal Zone, No.1, Bheemarayanagudi

15.7.1 The zone was started for the construction of Narayanapura, Left Bank Canal System of UKP Stage-I. The I phase comprises completion of Narayanapura dam, construction of (a) Left Bank canal from Km 35.5 to 78, (b) the Shahapur

Branch Canal from Km 0 to 76 and (c) distributory system for irrigating 1.05 lakh ha. area and (d) 611 KM Ayacut Roads.

15.7.2 Chief Engineer was the head of the Zone. The zone had 4 circles, 19 divisions and 89 sub-divisions. Sri Y. Umesh Rao continued to be in-charge of the Chief Engineer of the Zone.

15.7.3 The budget allotmeht and expenditure incurred were Rs.1,183 lakhs and Rs.975 lakhs.

15.7.4 The Shahapur Branch Canal was divided into 15 Reeches and as at the end of the year works in respect of 12 reeches were nearing completion. As against a target of irrigating 5,000 ha., of land, only 627 ha. of land was irrigated.

15.8 Upper Krishna Project, Canal Zone No.2-Kembhavi

15.8.1 This zone was created with the main objective of constructing Indi Branch canal, Circle No.1 and 2, Ayacut Road in the command area of Indi Branch canal.

15.8.2 Chief Engineer was the head of the Zone. Three circles, 13 divisions and 53 sub-divisions were under its control. At the headquarters, one Superintending Engineer, three Technical Assistants, one Registrar assisted the Chief Engineer. Following persons held the post of Chief Engineer during the year:

i) Sri H.S. Chiniwal - 1.4.88 - 30.10.88
ii) Sri B.S. Rajanna I/c - 31.10.88 - 16.1.89
iii) Sri H.S. Chiniwal - 17.1.89 - 31.3.89

15.8.3 Budget allotment and expenditure incurred by the zone were Rs.1279 lakhs and Rs.1532 lakhs respectively.

15.8.4 The 172 Km long canal with 34 tributaries was expected to irrigate about 1.31 lakh ha. of land in Surpura, Jewargi, Indi and Sindgi of Raichur district. During the year, the construction work of this canal was entrusted on International Contract Bid basis to three contractors by bifurcating the I package of 30 Kms into 3 portions. The construction work of Ayacut Road was programmed from 1989-90 to 1993-94. During the year tenders were called for, for the construction of the road extending to a length of 121 Kms. For this also the Ayacut Road was divided into 3 Packages and tenders for package No.2 and 3 were accepted.

15.9 Upper Krishna Project-Designs Zone, Bheemarayanagudi

15.9.1 Main objectives of this zone were to (i) work out detailed project designs, their standardisation, updating of design techniques, assisting and guiding the project

engineers after reviewing the designs and structures of canals etc., and (ii) improve the efficiency in quality control work in Upper Krishna Project. The important functions of the zone were: (a) to draw designs relating to dams and their component parts, structures of canals costing more than Rs.10 lakhs, of main, branch canals and distributories with a discharging capacity of more than 200 cusecs, of embankments of more than 7.5 Mtrs. height, structures like bridges, hard passages etc. of Ayacut roads costing more than Rs.10 lakhs, of buildings costing more than Rs.20 lakhs and Sangham complex, (b) to conduct necessary tests on materials of construction and finalised products, to keep proper record of their results, and to observe the instruments installed for the measurement of structural behaviour

15.9.2 The zone had its Central Office at Bheemarayanagudi, Chief Engineer was the head of the zone. It had 3 Quality Control Divisions, 3 Inspection Wings, and 11 Quality Control sub-divisions. At the headquarters, the Chief Engineer was assisted by one Superintending Engineer, 3 Executive Engineers, 9 Assistant Executive Engineers and 22 Assistant Engineers. Sri M.A. Salam, continued to hold the post of Chief Engineer.

15.9.3 Work done by the zone as at the end of the year were:

(i) Designs and drawings of one Road Bridge, three Mass Concrete Pipe Culverts, one Super Passage, One Cross Regulator, and one Ground Level Reservoir of Indi Branch canal were approved

(ii) Preparation of designs and drawings of 3 aquaducts were completed.

(iii) Designs and drawings of seven Mass Concrete Pipe Culverts, one Road Bridge, one Cross Regulaltor, one Ground Level Reservoir and designs and cutoff statement from Km.32 to 39 of Mudbal Branch Canal were approved.

(iv) 5,596 samples of various construction materials/finished products were tested by the Quality Control Divisions.

15.10 Hemavathy Project Zone - Gorur.

15.10.1 This project envisages construction of a reservoir across the river Hemavathy in Gorur village of Hassan district with Right and Left Bank Canals and Right Bank High Level Canal. The project was to irrigate about 2.65 lakh ha. of land in the districts of Hassan, Mandya, Mysore and Tumkur districts. The zone was incharge of Hemavathy, Votehole and Yagachi Projects, old anicut channels

transferred from minor irrigation, and 14 lift-irrigation schemes.

15.10.2 Chief Engineer was the head of the zone, assisted by Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineers and others.

15.10.3 The zone which had a budget allotment of Rs.2,485 lakhs, incurred an expenditure of Rs.2,609 lakhs.

15.10.4 Progress of work done during the year were:

I. Hemavathy Project:

(a) The zone had jurisdiction of H.L.B.C from 0 - 151 Kms. Canal work up to 133 Kms and distributory work from 1 to 59 Kms. were completed. During the year, water was allowed for the Kharif season benefiting about 26,524 ha. of area.

(b) The tunneling work of 9,762 mtrs. of Bagur Navile Tunnel was completed. Lining of the tunnel was under progress and lining up to 9,711 mtrs. was completed at the end of the year.

(c) The earthwork excavation in first and second kms. of approach canal of Bagur Navile tunnel was completed.

(d) 'Y' Alignment for channel of Bagur Navile Tunnel was approved by the Government and the work was handed over to Hemavathy Canal Zone, Tumkur.

(e) Work of excavation of foundation for 28 piers, concreting of 16 split plates/piers was completed, in Mavinakere Parallel acquaduct and embankment.

(f) Work in respect of HRBC and distributories were completed and water was allowed for 8,076 ha. during kharif season.

(g) Canal work in respect of H.R.B.H.L.C from 0 KM to 90 Kms and Command area survey work beyond 90 Kms were under different stages of progress. Cumulative potential created under this project was 61,748 ha.

II. Votehole Project:

(a) Work upto 36th Km of Right Bank canal of Votehole Project was completed. Work of distributories from 0 km to 37.5 km was also completed and water was allowed upto 25th km during Kharif and from 25th to 36th on trial basis.

(b) The work of 15 km. long Nakalgud Branch canal, which takes off from RBC, was completed from Km. 1 to 8 and work from km 9 to 15 was under different stages of progress.

Similarly work of distributaries from 1 to 4 were completed and 5 to 25 were under different stages of execution.

(c) A potential of 1,035 ha. was created during the year and the cumulative potential created was 4,243 ha.

III. Yagachi Project:

It was a storage reservoir across the river Yagachi and contemplated to irrigate an area of 2,145 ha. During the year, a road connecting Hassan, Chikmagalur, Belur and Mudigere was formed. Construction of earthen dam, embankment, drainage and investigation of canal etc. were under different stages of execution.

15.11 Hemavathy Project Zone - Tumkur

15.11.1 The zone was responsible for completion of Hemavathy Canal works and providing irrigation facilities.

15.11.2 The zone had its headquarters at Tumkur and was headed by a Chief Engineer. It had two circles, 8 Divisions and 32 sub divisions under its control. Sri G. Venkatesh functioned as Chief Engineer till 9.6.1988 and Sri Umla Naik succeeded him. Budget allotment was Rs.20.00 crores and expenditure incurred was Rs.8.22 crores.

15.11.3 Activities of the zone was as follows:

i) Excavation of HLBC from 151 kms to 212 Km was completed and C.D. works were executed. Earth work execution in D 65 to D 72 was completed and C.D. works were under progress.

ii) Deep cut excavations on both sides of Chattamgere tunnels was under progress.

iii) In respect of Tumkur Branch canal, works from Km 28 to 80 were under various stages of progress. From Km.81 to 98 alignment was approved and preparation of estimates was under progress. Survey work from Km.99 to 110 was completed.

iv) Survey, alignment etc. from Km.22 to 48 of Nagamangala branch canal was completed. Alignment work from Km 48 to 64 was approved. Survey work from Km 65 to 71 was under progress.

v) Construction of buildings like quarters, godowns etc. were under progress.

15.12 Irrigation Project Zone – Gulbarga.

15.12.1 This zone was purely a construction zone, undertaking construction of irrigation projects. It was incharge of two major and 10 medium irrigation projects situated in Krishna and Godavari Basins.

15.12.2 The zone had its headquarters at Gulbarga and was headed by a Chief Engineer. It had 2 circles, 9 Divisions and 36 sub-divisional offices under its control. This apart, there was one Superintending Engineer (Designs) at the headquarters to assist the Chief Engineer. Sri H.R. Channaveeraiah continued to hold the post of Chief Engineer.

15.12.3 Budget allotment and expenditure of the zone during the year were Rs.1,948 lakhs and Rs.1,369 lakhs respectively.

15.12.4 Projectwise activities were as follows:

I. Karanja Project:

(a) This project envisages construction of a storage reservoir across river Karanja with a canal on either bank and a foreshore lift irrigation scheme and contemplated to irrigate an area of 35,614 ha. Earthern embankment upto 587.15 Mt. and spillway work were completed.

(b) LBC works were taken upto 15 Km. While the works on lining, CD and distributory systems were completed upto 6 kms, excavation and lining were completed upto 12 kms. Right Bank Canal, CD works were completed upto 15 kms. and excavation and lining works were completed from 16 to 32 kms.

(c) Seven Rehabilitation Centres were completed and shifting of villagers were in progress.

II. Bennithora Project:

(a) This contemplates construction of a storage reservoir across river Bennithora and was expected to irrigate an area of 20,236 ha. Construction of earthern dam alongwith sluices was completed.

(b) Excavation, lining and C.D works were undertaken upto 17 Kms. in respect of LBC and upto 25 Kms in respect of RBC.

(c) One Rehabilitation centre was formed and construction of sheds, roads etc., were under progress.

III. Upper Mullamari Project:

It comprises of construction of an earthern dam across the river Mullamari and intends to provide irrigation to 3,279 ha. of area. Except the spill work, the dam work was completed. The left bank canal work was completed fully and water was let out and full potential of 1,255 ha. was created. The works of RBC was tackled upto 42 Kms.

IV. Amarja Project:

Construction of an earthern dam across the river Amarja, which intended to irrigate an area of 8,903 ha., was under completion. Excavation of canals Right and Left Banks - upto 18 Kms and 30 Kms was taken up.

V. Lower Mullamari Project:

This envisages the construction of a storage reservoir across river Mullamari and was expected to irrigate an area of 8,100 ha. Work on construction of earthern dam and works on RBC were in different stages of progress.

VI. Chulkinala Project:

It was also a storage reservoir across the river Chulkinala benefiting about 4,047 ha. Construction of earthern dam and canal works were in progress.

VII. The Soudagar Tank, Chandrampalli and Hattikoni Projects were completed and full potential was created. Only maintenance works were undertaken. However, in respect of Gandorinala Project, the survey/investigation work for alternative alignment for the dam was in progress.

15.12.5 During the year, as against a target of creating irrigation potential of 1,500 ha. under Karanja and 378 ha. under Upper Mullamari Projects, achievement was 100%.

15.13 Public Works Department - National Highway Zone:

15.13.1 The Zone was incharge of the construction, development and maintenance of National Highways and also works coming under centrally sponsored schemes for State Roads, Bridges of inter state importance.

15.13.2 The zone had its headquarters at Bangalore and was headed by a Chief Engineer. At the central office, the Chief Engineer was assisted by one Superintending Engineer, one Executive Engineer and other supporting staff. There were two circle offices located at Bangalore and Dharwad and headed by a Superintending Engineer. These offices had under their control 3 divisions each and 13 and 12 sub divisions respectively. There were two Land Acquisition Offices one at Bangalore and another at Dharwad headed by Special Land

Acquisition Officers, who assisted in acquisition of land pertaining to National Highways. Sri V. Krishnamurthy functioned as the Chief Engineer during the year.

15.13.3 There were 7 National Highways in the state and the establishment expenditure of the zone, though initially met by the State Government was reimbursed by the Central Government at 9% of the sanctioned cost of works as agency charges. During the year, the amount of agency charge paid was Rs.220 lakhs. As per the Act for levy of fees on vehicles using bridges constructed on National Highways and costing more than Rs.25 lakhs, two bridges on National Highway No.13, one bridge on N.H.No.17, two bridges on N.H.No.4 were continued to be used and a revenue of Rs.65 lakhs was collected. However, from July 1988, collection of fee for using Hiranyakeshi bridge on N.H.No.4 was stopped. The establishment charges towards the collection of toll was reimbursed by the Central Government as collection charges as per actuals but limited to 12% of the revenue collected.

15.13.4 Important works attended to and completed by the zone during the year were:

(i) N.H.No.4:

(a) First stage strengthening from km.66.00 to 73.40 of Tumkur Byepass.

(b) Strengthening of double lane from km.545 to 561.

(ii) N.H. No.7

(a) Widening and improvements from km.484 to 500.30.

(iii) N.H. No.9

(a) Widening single lane to double lane km.396 to 410.

(iv) N.H.No.48

(a) Widening and improvements to Geometrics from km 148 to 180.

(b) Strengthening of reaches from Km.190-191, 193-195, 198-200, 204-205, 207-209 and 212-220.

(c) Strengthening of reaches from km.191-193, 200-204 and 205-207.

(d) Widening of Single lane to double lane from km.51 to 60.

15.14 Department of Monitoring and Evaluation

15.14.1 The Department was created at the suggestion of World Bank. The main functions of the department were: (a) Preparation of (i) project reports to be included for external assistance, (ii) detailed estimates for the schemes to be taken up under National Water Management Projects (NWMP) with World Bank assistance, (iii) detailed implementation schedules for externally aided projects and to monitor this implementation (iv) performance report of major and medium irrigation schemes and also evaluation report after each irrigation season and to modify the operational plan suitably; (b) to monitor the details of monthly physical and financial progress and status of reimbursements in respect of externally aided projects; and (c) to get evaluation and other studies for investigation by outside agencies for schemes under NWMP and to evolve a suitable statewide O & M Policy.

15.14.2 It was a single unit office with headquarters at Bangalore. Chief Engineer was the head of the department who was assisted by one Superintending Engineer, 4 Executive Engineers, 6 Assistant Executive Engineers, 11 Assistant Engineers and other supporting staff. Sri C.H. Eswar continued to hold the post of Chief Engineer.

15.14.3 Work done during the year were as follows:

(i) Bhadra and Vanivilasa Sagar sub-projects were cleared under NWMP and works were under progress.

(ii) 11 Schemes were identified for taking up under N.W.M Projects and scheme summaries were sent to Central Government for examination.

(iii) The Scheme of Marconahally sub-project was sent to Central Government for clearance.

(iv) The scheme summaries of Hagaribommanahally and Kanakanala were sent to State Government for finalisation.

(v) Claim application for a sum of Rs.250.30 lakhs for reimbursement of money from World Bank was prepared and sent to Government of India.

(vi) 76 Officers, 79 Engineers, 84 Work Inspectors and 315 Sowdies attended workshop/trained in different courses at various places.

15.15 Bagalkot Town Development Authority, Bagalkot

15.15.1 Situated on the right bank of the river Ghataprabha, the Bagalkot Town would submerge in the back

water of Almatti dam. For the rehabilitation of all those affected by submersion, the Government of Karnataka constituted Bagalkot Town Development Authority.

15.15.2 The Authority was headed by a Chairman, who was assisted by one Chief Engineer, one Superintending Engineer, one Technical Assistant, one Executive Engineer and 13 other members. The Chief Engineer was also the Member Secretary and Chief Executive of the Bagalkot Rehabilitation Project. There was also an Action Plan Committee with Additional Chief Secretary as Chairman and 12 members from Government departments, 9 member High Level Review Committee with Chief Minister as its Chairman and a 5 member Steering Committee to assist the High Level Review Committee. Dr. S.S. Kuppast, functioned as Chairman till 21.4.1988 and resigned afterwards. After that the Deputy Commissioner of Bijapur district was appointed as Chairman. Sri S.J. Kamat continued to function as Chief Engineer.

15.15.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.290.73 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.261.29 lakhs.

15.15.4 Systematic rehabilitation of the town was estimated to cost about Rs.188 crores. Consultancy for Planning, Housing etc., was entrusted to M/s. Correa Consultants Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, ISEC Bangalore and Sri Venkateshwara College of Engineering, Tirupathi. Draft Master plan by M/s. Correa Consultants Pvt. Ltd., in respect of layout plan, structures plan, zonal plan etc., was completed and was under consideration of the Authority. Recommendations made by the Authority, on the environmental pollution on the basis of the final report on air polution by the Cement factory on the new Township submitted by the Venkateshwara College of Engineering, was forwarded to M/s. Correa Consultants Pvt. Ltd., for implementation.

15.15.5 Out of 8,190 structures likely to be affected, preliminary estimates were completed in respect of 2,500 structures.

15.15.6 The Karnataka Urban Water Supply and Drainage Board (KUWA & DB) was entrusted with the work of providing (i) protected water supply to new town and (ii) water to the unaffected portion of the old town. So far Rs.75 lakhs was given to the Board and works of about Rs.38 lakhs was carried out till the end of the year.

15.15.7 Of the 1,821 ha. of land earmarked for the construction of the new township, so far on area of 1,457 ha. was acquired by paying a compensation of Rs.151 lakhs.

15.16 Department of Architecture:

15.16.1 The main function of the department was to prepare designs, drawings of Government, Quasi Government, Autonomous bodies, Corporations etc.

15.16.2 The department had only a state level office and had its headquarters at Bangalore. It was headed by a Chief Architect who was assisted by a Deputy Chief Architect, Deputy Architects, Assistant Architects, Assistant Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineer and other supporting staff. Sri T.J. Das functioned as Chief Architect during the year.

15.16.3 As against a budget allotment of Rs.35.05 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.26.68 lakhs. An amount of Rs.0.29 lakhs was earned as revenue.

15.16.4 1,100 drawing were prepared by the department for various Government, quasi Government Departments and others.

15.17 Water Resources Development Organisation

15.17.1 The Organisation was responsible for investigation, planning and preparation of project reports of all major and medium irrigation schemes as well as flood control projects in the state. It was also responsible for collection of hydrological data through intensive river gauging and hydrometeorological data. It also looked after the matters concerned with inter-state water disputes.

15.17.2 The Chief Engineer was the head of the Organisation. At the headquarters, he was assisted by two Superintending Engineers, one Special Officer, three Executive Engineers, one Deputy Chief Engineer, one Senior Geologist, one Registrar, 9 Assistant Executive Engineers and other supporting staff. Out side the headquarters, he was assisted by two Superintending Engineers, 6 Executive Engineers and 17 Assistant Executive Engineers. Sri T.C. Ramachandra Rao functioned as Chief Engineer I/c till 7.8.1988 and Sri T.S. Rudrappa functioned as Chief Engineer thereafter.

15.17.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.302.21 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.269.31 lakhs.

15.17.4 34 major and medium irrigation schemes taken up for detailed investigation were under various stages of investigation. The progress achieved under some of the projects were as follows:

i) Hydrology of the Chengawadi Reservoir was revised

and feasibility report was under preparation.

ii) On the lines suggested by the Technical Committee, Project Report of Dandvathi Project was revised.

iii) Project Report of Upper Tunga Project for irrigating 2.34 lakh acres was sent to Government.

vi) Preliminary report for a new site of Swarna Reservoir Project and preliminary report of Mulki Reservoir Project were approved.

v) Feasibility Report of Singatlur Lift - Irrigation Scheme and revised feasibility report of Ramthal Lift Irrigation scheme were sent to Government.

vi) The Manjra Lift Irrigation Project, estimated to cost Rs.14.12 crores was placed before the Technical Committee.

vii) An appraisal report on Hugon Anicut Project was submitted to Government. Further, eight minor irrigation projects were under final stages of investigation.

15.17.5 The river gauging and hydrology unit processed and compiled gauging data, analysed silt and sedimentation data and conducted studies relating to maximum flood discharge. It also attended to 51 No. H.M. Net work and 1,304 number of gauging works. Three publications were brought out by this unit.

15.18 Karnataka Engineering Research Station, K.R. Sagar

15.18.1 The main objective of the organisation was to find solutions to problems encountered in the field of civil engineering by the field engineers through research activities spread to many branches of engineering.

15.18.2 The organisation was a single unit office, and had its headquarters at K.R. Sagar. It was headed by a Director in the rank of Chief Engineer. The research activities were functionally grouped into 4 divisions viz., Hydraulics, Technical Services, Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering and Coastal Engineering, which were headed by four Chief Research Officers, assisted by 21 Research Officers, 66 Assistant Research Officers, one Chemical Engineer and other supporting staff. Sri C.B. Lakshmana Rao functioned as the head of the organisation.

15.18.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.115 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs. 96 lakhs. A revenue of Rs. 1.65 lakhs was realised.

15.18.4 Altogether 236 studies on various subjects covering project models and tests etc. were brought out by the organisation. Twelve important equipments were purchased during the year.

15.19 Department of Karnataka Ports and Inland Water Transport, Karwar.

15.19.1 The main objectives of the department were (i) conservation, development and management of ports and (ii) management and operation of ferries and inland waterways in the State. On behalf of the Government of India, on agency basis, it also took up the work relating to registration of sailing vessels, annual inspection and free board surveys of sea going sailing vessels, investigation of shipping casualities, wrecks and salvages occuring at the ports and execution of dredging works and providing navigational aids pertaining to fisheries harbours. The department continued to administer 18 Principal Acts and Rules thereunder

15.19.2 The department had its headquarters at Karwar, with Director as the head of the department. The Director was assisted by 3 Port Officers, 2 Port Engineers, one Marine Engineer, one Regional Executive Officer, one Deputy Director, one IWT Engineer, one Deputy IWT Engineer, one Executive Engineer at PWL Mangalore, Seven Ferries/Executive Inspectors, one Hydrographic Surveyor, one Assistant Hydrographic Surveyor and other supporting staff. Capt. Joseph Fernades continued to function as the Director.

15.19.3 Expenditure incurred and revenue realised were Rs.265 lakhs and Rs.107 lakhs respesctively.

15.19.4 During the year Karwar Port was declared as an 'All Weather Port'. It was also declared for export of granite by the Customs department, Government of India.

15.19.5 72 steamers and 813 sailing vessels entered the ports and 76 steamers and 826 vessels were cleared. 655 lakh MT Cargo worth Rs.79.48 crores was handled in these ports.

15.19.6 66 ferries handled 6.9 lakh passengers, 818.40 MT of Cargo, 1,067 animals and 25,313 vehicles.

15.19.7 Port land of 5 acres was handed over by the port authorities to the Naval Project "Sea Bird".

15.20 Department of Electrical Inspectorate, Bangalore

1. Main functions of the department were: (i) maintenance of all electrical installations in the state so as to minimise danger for human and animal life; (ii) enforcing various Central and State Acts and Rules connected

with the proper utilisation of supply, and consumption of electricity; (iii) issuing of electrical contractors' licence, supervisor and wiremen permit, cinema electrical certificates etc., and their periodical inspection; (iv) investigation into electrical accidents; (v) scrutiny and approval of tender schedules of electrical works of Government enterprises; (vi) supervise and maintain the accounts of tax collected by the Karnataka Power Corporation and Karnataka Electricity Board and (vii) scrutiny and sanctioning of all electrical installation estimates costing more than Rs.50,000 of Government buildings.

15.20.2 The Inspectorate was headed by the Chief Electrical Inspector in the rank of Chief Engineer, who was deputed from Karnataka Electricity Board. He was also ex-officio Chairman, Licencing Advisory and Examination Board, Chief Inspector of Lifts and Chairman of Board of Examiners for Cinema Operators and Electrical Inspector of Cinemas. The Department had its headquarters at Bangalore and four Divisional Offices one each at Bangalore, Dharwad, Gulbarga and Shimoga headed by Electrical Inspectors. Sri M.S.Shama Rao continued to function as the Chief Electrical Inspector.

15.20.3 The department had a budget allotment of Rs.197 lakhs against which Rs.166 lakhs was spent. An amount of Rs.42 crores was realised as revenue.

15.20.4 During the year, sanction was accorded by the Government for erection of 116 lifts. After the initial technical inspection, 7 estimates costing more than Rs.50,000 pertaining to electrical installations of State Government Departments were sanctioned.

15.20.5 Investigation on 6 fatal and 206 non-fatal electrical accidents on human beings and 108 fatal electrical accidents on animals was conducted and suitable measures were undertaken to curb such accidents.

15.20.6 1,558 contractor's licences, 974 supervisors and 1,987 special wiremen permits were issued.

15.20.7 998 candidates appeared for supervisors/wiremen examinations conducted by the departmenet, of them 310 passed.

15.21 Central Mechanical Organisation:

15.21.1 The department was responsible for maintenance and repairs of vehicles and equipments of irrigation as well as Public Works Departments. It also provided advisory services on disposal of unserviceable equipments, purchase of new ones etc.

15.21.2 Chief Engineer was the head of the Organisation. He was assisted by one Executive Engineer, one Registrar, 11 Assistant Engineers, 2 Junior Engineers, 3 Technical Assistants and others. It had under the control one Circle, 4 Divisions and 17 Sub-Divisions. Following persons functioned as Chief Engineer during the year:

1. Sri S. Haladappa	-	1.4.88 - 30.6.88
2. Sri Basavaraju	-	1.7.88 - 11.8.88
3. Sri M.N. Narase Gowda	-	12.8.88 - 31.3.89

15.21.3 The budget allotment, expenditure incurred and revenue realised by the department during the year were Rs.391 lakhs, Rs. 358 lakhs and Rs.2 lakhs respectively.

15.21.4 Total number of vehicles/machineries to be repaired were 6,732 (6,327 received during the year), of which, 6,375 were got repaired. 232 Inspection reports and 82 scrutiny certificates were issued. Out of 4,100 equipments codified for the purpose of computerisation, particulars of about 2,000 equipments were stored.

15.22 Command Area Development Authority

15.22.1 The Command Area Development Authority acted as a catalyst between various organisations involved in irrigaion development and management. The objectives of the Authority were to: (i) formulate and implement schemes for the comprehensive development of the Command Area; (ii) prevent land erosion and water logging; (iii) improve soil fertility and regulation of cropping pattern; (iv) ensure the efficient maintenance of field channels and field drains by the farmers within the command area; (v) localise and delocalise lands for various crops; (vi) ensure supplies of all inputs and services; (vii) promote and setup the rural growth centres for integrated development of the Command Area; (viii) develop marketing, processing, storage and credit facilities to the farmers and artisans and (ix) setup agricultural demonstration farms and extension activities.

15.22.2 The Command Area Development Authority was headed by a Chairman who was nominated by the Government. Administrator was the Chief Executive Officer of the Authority, who was assisted by Land Development Officers, Joint Registrar of Co-operative Department, Joint Director of Agriculture Department, Chief Accounts Officer and other supporting staff.

15.22.3 There were five Command Area Development Authorities in the state viz., (a) Thungabhadra Project, Munirabad, (b) Cauvery Basin Project, Mysore, (c) Upper Krishna Project, B.R.Gudi, (d) Bhadra Reservoir Project, Shimoga and (e) Malaprabha & Ghataprabha Project, Belgaum.

The progress achieved by these Authorities during the year was as follows:

A. Thungabhadra Project, Munirabad:

Thungabhadra Project was a multipurpose project designed to provide irrigation facilities to the drought prone areas of Bellary and Raichur districts. Shri V. Ramaiah held the post of Administrator during the year.

The achievements of the Authority during the year were as follows: (i) out of the ultimate irrigation potential of 3.63 lakh hectares, the area developed since inception was 2.83 lakh hectares; during the year 2,263 hectares, was developed. (ii) out of the total ayacut of 3.63 lakh hectares, an area of 11,769 hectares was brought under warabandi; (iii) during the year 23.00 kms. of ayacut roads and 98 CD works were completed; (iv) groundwater surveys were conducted in Dammer Kaggallur village of Bellary District and Sindhanur taluk in Raichur District; (v) 42 water samples were analysed and (vi) 2,856 SC persons were enrolled as members in 25 Co-operative Societies in Command Area. 10 SC candidates were trained for a period of 4 months in the workship of TAICS Ltd.,

B. Upper Krishna Project, Bheemarayanagudi.

The jurisdiction of this project extended to nine taluks in the three districts of Gulbarga, Bijapur and Raichur. The ultimate irrigation potential of this project is 8.43 lakh hectares. The following persons held the post of Administrator (1) Shri V.K. Gore 1.4.88 to 11.4.188; (2) D.N. Desai 12.4.88 to 15.5.88; (3) Dr. P.J. Nayak 16.5.88 to 6.1.88; (4) D.N. Desai 16.1.89 to 31.1.89; (5) Y. Umesh Rao 4.2.89 to 4.3.89 and (6) Dr. P.J. Nayak 5.3.89 to 31.3.89. This project had an annual allocation of Rs.1175 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs.820 lakhs was incurred.

The achievements of the Authority during the year were as follows:

(i) aerial survey work of 2.20 lakh hectares under Phase I and 3.75 lakh hectares under Phase II were entrusted to Survey of India, of which 2.55 lakhs under Phase I and 3.75 lakhs under Phase II were completed;

(ii) field irrigation channels were constructed covering an area of 4,594 hectares;

(iii) field drainage channels were constructed covering an area of 640 hectares;

(iv) the system of warabandi was being implemented in the command area;

(v) farm development works were undertaken in an area of 2,685 hectares;

(vi) 287 adaptive trials were conducted in an area of 191.50 hectares.

(vii) plant protection chemicals were supplied at subsidised rates to 499 beneficiaries;

(viii) agricultlural implements and plant protection equipments were supplied at subsidised rates to 53 and 111 beneficiaries respectively and

(ix) as against the notified area of 63,614 hectares under kharif and 61,858 hectares under rabi, the area covered was 41,889 and 45,985 hectares respectively.

C. Cauvery Basin Project, Mysore.

The jurisdiction of Cauvery Basin Project extended to 27 taluks of five districts of Mysore, Mandya, Hassan, Kodagu and Tumkur. The following persons held the post of Administrator. (1) Shri Y.L.N. Chetty 1.4.88 to 20.6.88; and (2) P.B. Mahishi 21.6.88 to 31.3.89.

This project had an allocation of Rs.416 lakhs against which an expenditure of Rs.296 lakhs was incurred.

The ultimate irrigation potential of all the projects coming under the jurisdiction of Cauvery Basin Project was 5.58 lakh hectares. The ultimate field channel potential of three ongoing projects of Kabini, Harangi and Hemavathi was 4.07 lakh hectares. Of these the potential created up to the end of the year was 1.20 lakh hectares. The field channel potential created during the year was 6,523 hectares.

The progress achieved by the Cauvery Basin Project during the year was as follows:

(i) topographical survey was takenup in 13,587 hectares;

(ii) land development and land levelling works were takenup in 11,319 hectares;

(iii) the Sathanur Agricultural Farm was developed;

(iv) Adaptive trials and demonstrations of different crops were done in 207 hectares;

(v) Warabandi system was introduced in an area of 3,383 hectares.

(vi) field drainage channels were constructed in an area of 383 hectares.

(vii) 32.62 Kms of ayacut road was developed;

(viii) agricultural inputs and implements were supplied to 209 farmers and

(ix) financial assistance was given to 4,150 SC/ST persons for enrolment in co-operative institutions and 47 persons for undergoing training in village and small scale industries.

D. Bhadra Reservoir Project, Shimoga.

The jurisdiction of this project extended to 8 taluks of four districts viz., Shimoga, Chitradurga, Bellary and Chikmagalur. The following persons held the post of Administrator.

1. Shri G.H. Shivashankar	1.4.88 to 31.10.88
2. Shri V. Ramaiah	1.11.88 to 24..11.88
3. Shri G. Basavaraj	25.11.88 to 31.12.88
4. Shri V. Ramaiah	1.1.89 to 31.3.89

Out of the budget allotment of Rs.105 lakhs, expenditure incurred during the year was Rs.67 lakhs.

The gross command area was 1.63 lakh hectares and cultivable command area was 1.21 lakh hectares. The potential created upto 88-89 was 1.04 lakh hectares. The progress achieved during the year was as follows:

(i) field irrigation canals were constructed covering an area of 391.5 hectares.

(ii) The system of Warabandi was implemented covering an area of 1,265 hectares and

(iii) 83.46 Kms of ayacut roads were formed.

E. Malaprabha & Ghataprabha Project, Belgaum.

The jurisdiction of this project extended to 19 taluks in Dharwad, Bijapur and Belgaum districts. Shri B.A. Raddi held the post of Administrator during the year. The achievement during the year was as follows:

(i) out of 2.88 lakh hectares notified for irrigation during the year, an area of 2.32 lakh hectares was irrigated;

(ii) irrigation potential created during the year was 4,371 hectares;

(iii) as against the target of 6,000 hectares fixed for topographical survey, the achievement during the year was 5,652 hectares;

(iv) planning and designing for taking up farm development works was completed in 6,902 hectares;

(v) land shaping work was completed in an area of 8,953 hectares;

(vi) an area of 172 hectares was developed under Special Component Plan;

(vii) subsidy on loan was sanctioned to 238 small and medium farmers.

(vii) free grant was sanctioned to SC/ST persons for getting themselves enroled in Co-operative Societies and 2,254 SC/ST persons were benefited during the year;

(ix) Rs.3.00 lakhs was sanctioned to complete 5 incomplete godowns and

(x) reconnaissance survey for identification of water logged areas was carriedout in an area of 12,400 hectares.

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C H A P T E R - 16

DEPARTMENTS UNDER RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYAT RAJ SECRETARIAT

16.1 Department of Public Health Engineering

16.1.1 The important objective of the department was to provide safe and adequate drinking water supply and sanitation facilities in rural areas. The rural water supply programme under State and Central sectors for sinking borewells and installation of handpumps, miniwater supply and piped water supply schemes were implemented by the department.

16.1.2 The department was headed by a Chief Engineer with 4 PHE Circles at Bangalore, Mysore, Belgaum and Gulbarga. With the formation of Zilla Parishads from 1.4.1987, 17 PHE Divisions and 50 PHE Sub-Divisions came under the administrative control of Zilla Parishads. Four Mechanical Divisions including the Well Boring Division, were under the control of the 4 PHE circles. The Chief Engineer was assisted by 6 Superintending Engineers and 6 District Level Executive Engineers. Sri.Gulam Ahmed continued to hold the post of Chief Engineer during the year.

16.1.3 The budget allotment and the expenditure incurred were Rs.5,325 and Rs.5,856 lakhs respectively.

16.1.4 84 Officers/Officials of different cadres were deputed to undergo training during the year.

16.1.5 Schemewise details of programme and progress achieved (physical) was as given below:

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Programme	Progress
1	2	3	4
Rural Water Supply and Sanitation:			
I.	**State Sector:**		
1.	Piped Water Supply Scheme	517	259
2.	Mini Water Supply Scheme	633	336
3.	Borewells fitted with Handpumps	1,768	1,975
4.	Rural Sanitation	7,951	402
II.	**Scarcity:**		
1.	Borewells fitted with pumps	-	333
2.	Revival of PWSS	-	3
3.	Mini Water Supply Scheme	-	1

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Programme	Progress
1	2	3	4
III.	Central Sector:		
1.	Piped Water Supply Scheme	359	189
2.	Borewell fitted with Pumps	772	389
3.	Mini Water Supply Scheme	3,485	2,891
4.	Rural Sanitation	5,086	1,410

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C H A P T E R - 17

DEPARTMENTS UNDER CO-OPERATION SECRETARIAT

17.1 Department of Co-operation

17.1.1 The department was mainly responsible for (i) registering the Co-operative Societies, their byelaws and directing and regulating their activities in accordance with the co-operative Societies Acts and Rules (ii) providing technical and financial assistance to credit co-operative societies; (iii) regulating the dealings of money lenders, pawn brokers and chit funds; and (iv) imparting training to office bearers of Co-operative Societies in the maintenance of accounts and other matters through institutions run by Co-operative Federations. The department continued to administer four principal enactments.

17.1.2 The department was headed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, who was also Registrar General of Money Lenders. At the headquarters he was assisted by two Additional Registrars, 5 Joint Registrars, one Director Research and Evaluation in the cadre of Deputy Registrar, 2 Deputy Registrars, 14 Assistant Registrars, 1 Assistant Executive Engineer, One Deputy Director of Statistics, one Statistician and other supporting staff. At the divisional, district and sub-divisional level, he was assisted by Joint Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars respectively with supporting staff. There was also an Additional Deputy Registrar in Dharwar for Consumer Marketing Co-operatives. That apart, 275 Co-operative Extension Officers attached to Block Development Offices and 149 Co-operative Development Officers in selected taluks and CADA area were assisting the Registrar. Smt.Vatsala Watsa functioned as Registrar during the year.

17.1.3 The department, during the year had a budget allotment of Rs.8,391 lakhs, incurred an expenditure of Rs.7,091 lakhs and realised a revenue of Rs.312 lakhs.

17.1.4 Total number of various types of co-operative societies in the State as at the end of co-operative year was 25,187. Membership and working capital of these societies were 109 lakhs and Rs.3,006 crores.

17.1.5 Working of various types of co-operative societies was as briefed under:

(i) Agriculture Credit:

Three types of loans viz., short, medium and long-term were provided through co-operative societies for different types of agricultural operations. While short-and medium term loans were provided through Karnataka State Co-operative Apex Bank at the State level, District Central Co-operative Banks at the district level and Primary Agricultural Credit Societies at the village level, long term loans were channelised through, Karnataka State Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Bank at the

State level and Primary Co-operative Agricultural and Rural Development Banks at the taluka level. The short-term, medium-term and long-term loans advanced during the year were Rs.229.18 crores, Rs.8.66 crores and Rs.89.48 crores respectively. The demand and collection of these three types of loans were Rs.179.60 crores and Rs.83.68 crores; Rs.36.15 crores and Rs.7.45 crores; Rs.72.99 crores and Rs.27.17 crores.

Two Special programmes viz., National Oil Seeds Development Programme and Special Foodgrains Production Programme each covering about 9 districts were in operation in the State. Short-term credit was provided for these programmes through D.C.C. Banks and the amount made available during the year was Rs.3,234 lakhs and Rs.2,228 lakhs respectively. Under the failed well subsidy scheme, which covered both dug and bore wells, 914 farmers were benefited and Rs.50 lakhs was spent. Bangalore and Chikmagalur districts which were selected for implementation of Integrated Co-operative Development Project were sanctioned a further loan amount of Rs.154.94 lakhs and Rs.42.28 lakhs and a subsidy of Rs.21.40 lakhs and Rs.12.73 lakhs respectively.

(ii) The Co-operative Urban Banks and Employees and Other Credit Societies were the main institutions which provided credit for non-agricultural purposes. The State occupied third place in the country in respect of number of co-operative urban banks (226). During the year, six urban banks were selected by the Apex Bank for the National Housing Scheme. The number of members and loan advanced by the Urban Banks and Employees and Other Credit Societies were; 11.05 lakhs and Rs.352.72 crores; 6.68 lakhs and Rs. 75.03 crores.

(iii) Marketing Co-operatives:

Two types of Marketing Societies viz., (a) General purpose consisting of TAPCMS and Karnataka State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited and (b) Specialised Commodities continued to procure and sell agricultural inputs and produce, distribute consumption articles and provide godowns for storing agricultural produces. During the year, the General purpose societies marketed agricultural produce worth Rs.222.50 crores and 129.97 MTs of Fertilisers. 209 Specialised Commodity Marketing Societies sold and purchased goods worth Rs.56.25 crores and Rs.24.05 crores respectively (Co-operative year ending June 1988).

(iv) Consumer Co-operatives:

1,638 consumer co-operative societies continued to supply essential consumer articles. The value of sale by these societies was Rs.127.80 crores. That apart, the Karnataka State Consumer Co-operative Federation stiched and distributed school uniforms worth Rs.10.65 lakhs.

(v) Dairy Co-operatives:

The number of dairy co-operative societies registered as at the end of the year was 5,017, of which 4,454 were functioning. The number of dairy unions as at the end of the year was 13. The Co-operative Societies procured an average of 9.01 lakh litres of milk per day and sold 7.07 lakh litres.

(vi) Processing Co-operatives:

91 co-operative rice mills, one co-operative dal mill, 4 oil mills, 17 cotton ginning and pressing units, two coffee processing co-operatives, two fruits and vegetables co-operative processing societies, one cashew processing unit, one rubber growers' marketing and processing co-operative society and one Central Arecanut and Cocoa Marketing Society were functioning in the State. Activities of these societies were as follows:

1.	Rice Mills	...	Paddy hulled 23,232 tonnes
2.	Dal mill	...	Dal processed/160.99 tonnes milled
3.	Oil mill	...	Oil produced 12,152 M.T.
4.	Fruits and Veg.Society	...	Veg.& Fruits worth Rs.8.28 crores was sold
5.	Cashew processing	...	Cashew 76 quintals processed
6.	Rubber growers society	...	Rubber pro- worth Rs.6 lakhs duced

(vii) Farming Co-operatives:

A total number of 673 farming Co-operative Societies of all types viz., Joint Farming, Collective Farming, Tenant Farming and Betterment Societies were in the State. Of this only 114 Societies were working. Out of 27,489 members 11,329 were SC and ST. These Societies had 44,570 ha. of land under their operation and of this 4,835 ha. were irrigated. The value of produce of these societies was Rs.13.50 lakhs.

(viii) Rural Electricity Co-operatives:

Out of 10 Co-operatives registered in the State for supply of electricity at cheaper rate in rural areas only one was wroking. This society so far had given 9,395 agricultural connections, 1,027 industrial connections, 28,646 domestic connections, 2,783 commercial connections and 168 other points.,

W.D.1919-24

(ix) Other Co-operatives:

In addition to the above societies, 1,205 Housing Co-operatives, 1,888 Industrial Co-operatives, Special types of Co-operatives, Women Co-operatives, Fishermen Co-operatives, Labour Co-operatives etc., were functioning in the State which were provided with financial assistance in various forms viz., grants, loans, subsidy etc.

(x) Co-operative Storage:

Storage facilities for both agricultural produce and inputs were provided to the farmers. As at the end of the year (Co-operative) 3,123 rural godowns, 482 marketing godowns and 521 other types of godowns were completed. That apart, under NCDC-III Project, 599 rural godowns and 88 marketing godowns were completed.

17.1.6 7,136 licenced institutions and individuals were engaged in money lending activities. Rs.214.08 lakhs was remitted to Government as security deposit by these institutions/individuals. Loans advanced by these institutions/individuals for agricultural and non-agricultural/purposes was Rs.56.40 crores and Rs.62.33 crores respectively. 484 fresh licences for operating Chit funds amounting to Rs.203.38 lakhs were issued during the year. Records of 1,395 money lenders/institutions were inspected and 17 cases of violation of rules were booked.

17.1.7 The Enquiry and Inspection Cell received 139 complaints from the Government and others taking the total number of complaints to be sorted out to 274, of which 201 cases were sorted out.

17.1.8 Details of arbitration, execution and embezzlement cases were as follows:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Arbitration cases	Execution petitions	Embezzlement cases
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Cases pending at the beginning of the year	26,399	3,12,664 (Rs.72.45 crores)	1,121 (Rs.4.20 crores)
2.	Cases received during the year	84,470	78,140 (Rs.29.23 crores	272 (Rs.1.52 crores
3.	Cases disposed off during the year	80,075	1,81,939 (Rs.49.61 crores)	165 (Rs.0.70 crores)

(Figures in brackets indicate the amount involved)

17.2 Department of Co-operative Audit:

17.2.1 The Department was responsible for auditing the accounts of the Co-operative Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Act, 1959 and collection of audit fee as prescribed by the Government.

17.2.2 Director was the head of the Department. 2 Deputy Directors and 6 Assistant Directors, alongwith the supporting staff, assisted the Director at the headquarters. Each of the four divisions, 20 districts and 49 sub-divisions was headed by a Joint Director, Deputy Director and Assistant Director respectively. At the taluka level, except those which had sub-divisional headquarters, each of the taluka was headed by a Senior Auditor. Shri S.V.Ramaswamy functioned as Director during the year.

17.2.3 The department during the year incurred an expenditure of Rs.461 lakhs and realised a revenue of Rs.341 lakhs.

17.2.4 During the year, for the income tax collection purpose, Government of India had implemented uniform financial year. Accordingly, of the 1,782 societies, which came under the purview of Income Tax Act, 44 A and B, auditing of 1,254 Socieities was done and necessary certificates were given.

17.2.5 As at the end of June 1989, there were 25,559 societies to be audited and auditing of 19,365 societies was completed. Of the Socieities audited, in 918 Societies, money, to the tune of Rs.211 lakhs, was misappropriated.

17.2.6 A total number of 117 employees, comprising of Senior Auditors, First Division Assistants and Second Division Assistants, were trained in different courses.

17.2.7 The Investigation and Verification Cell, received 12 fresh complaints from the public, thereby taking the total number of cases to be decided to 30. Cases decided were 20, of which 14 were in favour of the applicants.

17.3 Directorate of Sugar:

17.3.1 The main objective of the Directorate was to develop sugar industries in the State, particularly in Co-operative Sector. The important functions of this Directorate were to: (i) Organise, register and supervise co-operative Sugar factories, examining the feasibility report for their establishment, conduct detailed survey of cane growing area, selecting site for the establishment of factories and take steps for the development of cane, reserve the cane growing area among various sugar factories and their proper utilisation; (ii) assist the newly licenced factories

in placing orders for supply of sugar plant and machinery and the existing factories in sanctioning financial assistance through various financial institutions; (iii) consider and submit proposals for release of funds sanctioned by Government, supervise the utilisation and watch the recoveries; (iv) issue and renew the licence of Khandasari units.

17.3.2 It was a single unit office, headed by a Director, who also functioned as ex-officio Additional Registrar of Co-operative Societies to excercise powers under the Karnataka Co-operative Societies Act 1959. Shri.R.Suresh held the post of Director.

17.3.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.11.36 lakhs expenditure incurred was Rs.11.18 lakhs. An amount of Rs.1.05 lakhs was realised as revenue.

17.3.4 During the year, four new Co-operative Sugar Factories obtained Industrial Licence from the Central Government and were expected to be commissioned in one or two years. Similarly, to increase the crushing capacity to a minimum of 2,500 T.C.D. to become avaliable unit, two co-operative Sugar Factories obtained letter of intent for expansion, three Co-operative Societies had taken steps to increase the crushing capacity.

17.3.5 The State Government, fixed the cane price to be paid by the factories uniformally at the rate of Rs.325/- per M.T. which included the purchase tax rebate of Rs.12/-. The Government of India, fixed the levy price for Karnataka Zone at Rs.408.88 per quintal, which was higher by Rs.10.40 per quintal over previous year. The face value quota was also increased from 50 to 55 per cent.

17.3.6 At the end of the year, 27 sugar factories were functioning in the State, of them, the co-operative sector accounted for 15 of which 14 were working. The cane crushed and sugar produced by all these factories were 64.08 lakh and 6.77 lakh MTs, the share of co-operative sector being 31.78 lakhs and 3.41 lakhs respectively accounting to nearly 50 per cent.

17.4 Department of Marketing

17.4.1 The Department was responsible for protecting the interest of the farmers by (i) regulating the marketing of agricultural produces, (ii) providing warehousing/godown facilities through marketing committees, (iii) grading the agricultural produces according to the quality. For this purpose, the department continued to administer three Acts and Rules thereunder.

17.4.2 The Department was headed by a Director, assisted by a Joint Director, 2 Accounts Officers, 2 Deputy Directors, Senior Research Officer, Senior Grading Officer, Senior Marketing Officer, 2 Marketing Officers, 2 Grading Officers, Superintending Engineer, Executive Engineer, 6 Assistant Executive Engineers and others at headquarters. One Joint Director in each of the four divisions, 19 Assistant Directors at the district level, Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries at the main and sub markets and other supporting staff. The following oficers held the post of Director during the year;

i.	Shri.S.L.Gangadharappa	.. 1.4.1988 to 33.9.1988
ii.	Shri.K.M.Shivakumar	.. 23.9.1988 to 25.3.1989
iii.	Shri.R.Suresh	.. 26.3.1989 to 31.3.1989

17.4.3 The expenditure incurred and revenue realised by the department were Rs.804 lakhs and Rs.805 lakhs respectively.

17.4.4 116 main markets and 256 sub markets (including 12 new sub markets started during the year) continued to function. Of these markets, 98 Marketing Committees had their own marketing yards. The total transactions in these markets was worth Rs.1,846 crores. Of this, the share of agricultural produces was worth Rs.1,729 crores and the remaining from live-stock.

17.4.5 Three types of grading viz., Commercial, Experimental and Agmark was done by the department. The first type was done in all the 116 main markets in respect of selected 13 agricultural produces. The commercial grading was done during the current year in respect of 52.65 lakh quintals of agricultural produces and 2.11 coconuts were graded. Experimental grading was done only in respect of areca. About 2.15 lakh quintal areca was graded in 4 grading centres. Six agmark grading centres, graded 15.78 lakh Kgs. of essential commodities and 63.61 lakh eggs.

17.4.6 Under the Central sector scheme of financial assistance to the regulated and rural markets, 15 markets received assistance to the tune of Rs.23.52 lakhs. So far under this programme, development works were taken up in 81 main and 92 sub markets.

17.4.7 A market fee of Rs.1,834 lakhs and licence fee of Rs.73 lakhs were collected during the year.

17.4.8 Radio tips on prices of important agricultural produces were continued to be broadcasted through A.I.R., Bangalore, Dharwad and Gulbarga for the information of the farmers. In addition, bulletins were also continued to be published.

17.5 Department of Legal Meterology and Consumer Protection

17.5.1 The objective of the department was to protect the interest of consumers by inspecting the accuracy of weights and measures as well as weighing and measuring instruments used by the trade and industries, verifying and stamping them. To achieve these objective, it continued to administer two Acts.

17.5.2 During the year, the nomenclature of the department was changed as "Department of Legal Meterology and Consumer Protection" (hitherto known as the Department of Weights and Measures). Accordingly, the designation of the Head of the Department was also changed as "Controller Legal Meterology and Director for Consumer Protection". The designation of other officers were also changed suitably. At the headquarters the head of the department was assisted by two Assistant Controllers and other supporting staff. Each of the 4 Divisions, Bangalore and Bangalore (Rural) districts were headed by Deputy Controllers and 18 districts were headed by Assistant Controllers. Two mobile squads one at Bangalore and another at Hubli, for considering complaints from the public and to take quick action and one package commodity-cum-mobile squad were functioning under Assistant Controller. The Director was also assisted by an Assistant Controller who was in charge of Central Laboratory meant to check the standard in the State.

17.5.3 As against the budget allotment Rs.143 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.126 lakhs. A revenue of Rs.119 lakhs was realised.

17.5.4 About 37 lakh weighing and measuring instruments were inspected and 15,548 cases were booked. Of these, 12,625 were compounded and 2,413 were decided in the Court.

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C H A P T E R – 18

DEPARTMENTS UNDER SOCIAL WELFARE AND LABOUR SECRETARIAT

18.1 Department of Labour

18.1.1 Main responsibility of the department was to implement labour laws for (i) the welfare of the industrial labour by settling their disputes, lockouts and strikes, (ii) fixing/reviewing the minimum wages in the industries coming under the purview of minimum wages, (iii) providing financial assistance to the unorganised agriculture and other labourers in case of deaths/accidents and (iv) conducting elections to trade unions and providing other facilities. The department continued to administer 27 Acts.

18.1.2 The administration set up of the department extended to taluk level. Commissioner was the head of the department. At the headquarters, one Additional Labour Commissioner, one Joint Commissioner of Labour, two Deputy Commissioners of Labour, one Assistant Labour Commissioner, one Secretary, Minimum Wages Committee, one Administrative Officer, one Labour Officer (Child Welfare), three Headquarters Assistants and one Technical Officer assisted him. There were five Regional Offices, each headed by Deputy Commissioner of Labour, assisted by one Assistant Labour Commissioner (Conciliation). The district offices and taluk offices were headed by 23 Labour Officers assisted by two Labour Officers (Conciliation) and 52 Senior Inspectors of Labour assisted by 102 Labour Inspectors respectively. Sri G.K. Sangameswar functioned as Labour Commissioner.

18.1.3 The budget allotment and expenditure incurred were Rs.256 lakhs and Rs.217 lakhs respectively.

18.1.4 Activities during the year were as follows:

(i) 690 labour disputes were settled in the department and 25,545 labourers were benefited.

(ii) Under various Labour Acts, 1.35 lakh Inspections were conducted, in 1,574 cases prosecution was ordered and in 762 cases charges were proved. Rs.one lakh was collected as fine.

(iii) Under different Industrial Dispute Acts, 4,997 cases were received in 10 Labour Courts taking the total number to be disposed of to 12,298. Of this, only 1,402 cases were disposed of.

(iv) Number of strikes and lockouts were 44 and 19 and labourers involved were 18,907 and 16,451 respectively. Total number of mandays lost was 16 lakhs.

(v) At the beginning of the year, there were 2,913 Trade Unions and 243 Trade Unions were registered during the year. 28 Trade Unions were cancelled.

(vi) Under the Asha Kiran Scheme, compensation of Rs.22

lakhs was paid for the families of 738 persons died in accidents and Rs.2 lakhs to 94 physically handicapped persons.

(vii) Out of the total 11 lakh persons identified under the scheme of Group Insurance to Landless Agricultural Labourers, 18,259 persons insured. 506 labourers received compensation.

(viii) One lakh rural labourers were trained under the Rural Labourer's Training Programme.

(ix) The monthly publication 'Karnataka Labour' was continued to be published.

18.2 Department of Employment and Training

18.2.1 The Department was responsible for assisting the employees and employers through a number of employment exchanges and administering Craftsman Training Scheme and Apprenticeship Training Schemes.

18.2.2 It was headed by a Director and Ex-Officio State Apprenticeship Advisor. He was assisted by 3 Joint Directors, 6 Deputy Directors, 10 Assistant Directors, Principals of 34 ITIs/ITCs, 28 Employment Officers and one Assistant Director each for Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Professional and Executive Employment Exchange, Special Employment Exchange for physically handicapped, Special Employment Exchange for SC/ST and two Project Employment Exchanges and two Apprenticeship Advisors. The Director was also the Chairman of State Board of Examinations and was assisted by a Joint Director, one Deputy Director and 3 Assistant Directors.

18.2.3 For administrative convenience, the department was divided into two wings, viz., Employment and Training. Activities under each of these were as follows:

A. Employment Wing:

(i) There were 32 Employment Exchanges in the State, 27 general, two Special Employment Exchanges-one for SC/ST and another for Physically Handicapped - one Professional and Executive Employment Exchange and two Project Employment Exchanges. In the general employment exchanges during the year, 2.32 lakh persons registered, 15,929 vacancies were notified, 9,054 placements were effected and as at the end of the year there were 10.83 lakh persons on the live register. Similarly in the Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped and Professional and Executive Employment Exchange, the number registered, vacancies notified, placements effected and number on the live register were -668 and 10,375; 76 and 2,858; 166 and 350: 4,061 and 35,046 respectively. In the Special Employment Exchange for SC/ST,

36 placements were effected and at the end of the year, 7,686 persons were on the live register.

(ii) 19 Vocational guidance units conducted 1,537 group guidance talks, 179 career talks and 50 career conference/exhibitions; 56,978 persons received group guidance, 19,019 persons received individual information. 6 University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaux provided individual information to 10,885 persons, arranged 41 career talks and 27 career conference/exhibitions.

(iii) The Peripatetic Team functioning in the department assist in identification of establishment for enforcement of the provisions of the Employment Exchanges (CNV) Act, 1959. 396 public sector and 611 private sector establishments were identified and added to the list. The 6 Units set up in this behalf in different places of the state continued to function. These units also inspected 3,730 establishments, 1,585 show-cause notices were issued to the defaulting employers; 10 cases were prosecuted in the courts, taking the total number to be disposed to 23. Of this, 7 cases were decided.

(iv) The Self Employment Promotion Units at Tumkur and Gulbarga registered 743 applicants and assisted 48 applicants in various self employment ventures.

(v) Apart from the regular employment exchange for physically handicapped, two special cells for promotion of employment of physically handicapped were functioning in Tumkur and Mysore. These cells registered 271 applicants and placements effected was 66. As at the end of the year, there were 1,498 physically handicapped persons on the live register.

B. Training Wing:

(i) Institutional Training in vocational trades was imparted in 34 Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) of the State. Of these ITIs, 4 were meant for women exclusively and one ITI was started during the current year. The training covered 24 engineering and 3 non-engineering trades. The total student strength in these institutions was 8,016 of whom 4,784 were newly admitted. 20,778 candidates appeared for Craftsman Training examination and 7,616 passed.

(ii) 62 private and 6 government industrial training institutes were affiliated to National Council for Vocational Training. 17 ITIs were inspected by the standing committee.

(iii) Under the pre-cum-post release training scheme a scheme for rehabilitation of ex-servicemen - 26 persons were undergoing training and a stipend of Rs.250/- p.m. was paid to them.

(iv) The Crash programme for service technicians, to undergo 6 months training in repairs of electronic equipments was extended to the ITIs Gulbarga and Belgaum which were exclusively for women.

(v) The Computer Operation-cum-Programming Assistant course was started during the year.

(vi) Under the Central Assistance, 3 women wings were started at ITIs Hubli, Raichur and Madikeri, with an intake of 16 trainees, in Electronic mechanic trade.

(vii) 135 establishments were surveyed and brought under the purview of Apprenticeship Act, 1961 and 410 training places were located. As at the end of the year, there were 5,436 trainees undergoing apprenticeship training. Of these, 305 were SCs, 143 STs and 345 women. 2,656 apprentices appeared for All India Trade Test for Apprentices.

18.3 Department of Factories and Boilers.

18.3.1 The main objectives of the Department were to (i) ensure health, welfare and safety of the workers working in the registered factories and (ii) examine the design and working of boilers, economisers and steampipes. It was also responsible for enforcing measures for providing payment of wages intime, leave, first aid, creche, cateen etc and ensuring regular working hours, periodical medical check up etc. It continued to administer 5 Central Acts and Rules thereunder and 6 State Acts and Rules thereunder.

18.3.2 Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was the head of the department. At the central office, he was assisted by one Additional Chief Inspectoress of Factories (Women and Child Labour Welfare), one Joint Chief Inspector of Factories, 2 Deputy Inspectors of Factories, one Deputy Inspector of Boilers, one Occupational Health Specialist and one Senior Inspector of Factories, one Medical Inspector of Factories and others. At the divisional level, 3 Senior Inspectors of Factories, 2 Senior Inspectors of Boilers, 18 Inspectors of Factories, one Inspectoress of Factories (Women and Children's Welfare) and 6 Inspectors of Boilers assisted the Chief Inspector. Sri M.J. Surendra Kumar functioned as Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers.

18.3.3 Out of the budget allotment of Rs.66 lakhs, expenditure incurred was Rs.54 lakhs. Rs.101 lakhs was earned as revenue.

18.3.4 During the year, 479 factories were registered, 153 were removed from the list and 177 were identified. As at the end of the year, 12,762 factories with an employment of 8 lakh persons were there in the State. Of the 1,218 maps received for approval, 1,209 maps were approved. Likewise

8,427 applications were received for renewal of licences and 6,563 licences were renewed.

18.3.5 Out of 273 cases booked, 118 cases were convicted, 9 cases were acquitted and one show cause notice was issued. Out of 93 complaints received, 26 cases were verified and action was taken. 21 fatal and 7,886 non-fatal accidents occured.

18.3.6 During the year, 39 Boilers were registered, taking the total to 2,039. Of this, 18 boilers were transferred to other states and 17 boilers were transferred from other states. Thus, the number of boilers in the state as at the end of the year was,2,038. 1,376 boilers were examined and 1,303 were certified for use. Out of 84 steampipe designs receivd for approval, 82 were approved. 477 steampipes were examined. Of the 16 economisers inspected, all were certified for use.

18.3.7 A total number of 604 candidates appeared for Boiler Welder, Boiler Attendent and Boiler Operation Engineering Examinations and 371 passed.

18.3.8 For the first time, 45 Factories in the State were identified as 'Dangerous Factories' and of these factories, on the basis of the usage and storage of dangerous materials, 18 factories were classified as 'Major Accidental Prone Factories'. As per the decision of State Level Task Force Committee, sanction was accorded for the establishment of Central Safety and Advisory Unit, with the intention of preventing industrial accidents and taking up of safety measures by the management. Occupational health survey was conducted in 36 factories.

18.3.9 The Karnataka State Safety Organisation conducted/organised 13 safety training programmes and 3 workshops. 524 candidates participated in it. This apart, film shows on safety measures were organised in 43 factories.

18.4 Department of Employees' State Insurance Scheme

(Medical) Services

18.4.1 The department was responsible for providing medical facilities to the 3.90 lakh insured labourers and their families.

18.4.2 It was headed by a Director, who was assisted by a Joint Director, an Assistant Administrator, Accounts Officer, Gazetted Assistant, Secretaries and other supporting staff. Hospital Superintendents, Medical Officers and doctors assisted at the institutional level.

18.4.3 As at the end of the year, medical care was provided in seven hospitals, 3 Annexes and 105 dispensaries-3

dispensaries were started during the year. There were 7 part time dispensaries in the state and during the year, 5 more such dispensaries were started. This apart, 8 dispensaries in Bangalore City started on experimental basis, worked non-stop for 12 hrs. from 7.30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m. Altogether 1,769 beds were provided exclusively for the insured labourers.

18.4.4. During the year, Rs.3 lakhs was spent for providing treatment to insured workers in specialisation which were not available in ESI hospitals. Under the Family Welfare Programme, 65 Vasectomy, 932 Tubectomy operations were conducted. Under immunisation programme, 2,899 BCG, 5,670 DPT, 4,630 Polio, 27,857 TT vaccinations were given.

18.5 Directorate of Social Welfare

18.5.1 The main objective of the department was to improve the socio-economic conditions of the SCs/STs by implementing various welfare schemes. This apart, welfare measures were also implemented under Special Component Plan (for SCs) and Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes (for STs) which were implemented by other Development departments.

18.5.2 Director was the head of the department. 4 Joint Directors, 6 Deputy Directors, one Chief Accounts Officer, one Accounts Officer, 4 Assistant Directors assisted the Director at the headquarters. The Zilla Parishads implemented all the schemes at the district level. The Chief Secretaries of Zilla Parishads were assisted by District Social Welfare Officers. At the taluka level, the Block Development Officers with the assistance of Extension Officer in Social Welfare implemented all the schemes. In addition to this, there were Taluk Welfare Officers in taluks where the SC/ST population was more than 50,000. Seven Project Co-ordinators and one Special Officer for Jenu Kurubas assisted the Zilla Parishads in implementing Tribal Sub-Plan Schemes in the districts of Mysore, Kodagu, Dakshina Kannada and Chikmagalur. Sri T. Dhanashekaran functioned as the head of the department.

18.5.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.3,894 lakhs expenditure incurred was Rs.3,451 lakhs.

18.5.4 Following was the achievement of the department under the Welfare schemes viz., Education, Economic Betterment and Health, Housing and other Schemes.

(i) Education: Pre matric, post matric and merit scholarships were given to 3,14,313, 61,643,22,039, SC students and 33,882, 6,691 and 1,912 ST students. 1,000 SC and 89 ST students were awarded cash prize for securing I class in SSLC and 500 SC and 60 ST college students were given cash prize. 519 SC/ST students of technical and other

professional courses availed the benefit of extra study tour charges to undertake compulsory educational tour. Under the scheme of giving stipend to SC students undergoing ITI/ITC training, 281 students availed the benefit. 115 SC students were given training in Training Centres for self employment and 86 SC girls were given TCH training, 655 pre matric and 98 post matric hostels for SC/ST, 89 residential schools for SCs and 59 Ashram Schools for STs were functioning in the State. The number of inmates in the pre and post matric hostels was 38,004 and 9,819 respectively. This apart, there were 269 private pre matric and 37 post matric hostels for SC/ST students.

ii) Economic Betterment: There were 5 Pre-examination Training Centres to train SC/ST candidates appearing for competitive examinations and banking examinations. During the year, 605 candidates were trained in these centres. In the 60 tailoring training, 7 coir units, one occupational and one lacquerware training centres for SC/ST women, 2,051 women were trained and sewing machines were supplied to 993 women. 20 law graduates were benefited under 'subsidy to law graduates' programme. 517 SC/ST candidates under going training in typing and short-hand were given stipend. To inculcate the school going habit among children, 765 Nursery-cum-Women Welfare centres were functioning in the State. Training for SC/ST law graduates in the administration of Justice, with a stipend of Rs.500 p.m. for 4 years, Foremanship training for two years with a stipend of Rs.400 pm. for Diploma holders in machanical engineering, training in driving autorickshaws and light vehicles with a stipend of Rs.200/- p.m. were also continued.

iii) Health, Housing and Others: Electric connection was given to 439 houses; 96 persons were given subsidy for construction of houses which were lost in natural calamities, 60 hostel buildings were constructed and 108 couples availed the previlege of financial assistance of Rs.5,000 for intercaste marriage and 80 persons were given assistance for atrocities against them.

18.6 Department of Women and Children's Welfare

18.6.1 The department was responsible for implementing social legislations and programmes for the Welfare of Women and Children. It continued to administer the following Acts;

i. Juvenile Justice Act, 1986
ii. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958
iii. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986
iv. Dowry Act, 1929
v. Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, and
vi. Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1982

18.6.2 Director was the head of the department. At the

head office, the Director was assisted by 2 Joint Directors, 5 Deputy Directors, 9 Assistant Directors, a State Programme Officer, one Accounts Officer. At the district level, there were 20 Assistant Directors to assist the Director. Smt Ranjani Srikumar functioned as the head of the department till 25-11-1988 and Smt. Meera C Saksena succeeded her.

18.6.3 Out of Rs. 74 crores of budget allotment, expenditure incurred was Rs. 60 crores.

18.6.4 Work done under different progrmmes was as follows:

I. Social Defence:

(a) In the 22 Remand Homes run by the Government, there were 2;507 boys and 304 girls, of whom 2,377 boys and 296 girls were released during the year. In the 12 voluntary and 3 Government run Fit Person Institutions where the court cpmmitted children were admitted. The number of inmates at the end of the year was 554.

(b) 18 Certified Schools and one institution for mentally handicapped children were functioning in the State. 2,284 children were admitted in the certified schools during the year taking the total to 5,328. Of them 486 were released. There were 87 children in the institution for mentally handicapped childrens.

(c) Under the Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, 1,043 cases were received for enquiry and 237 supervision cases were entrusted to the Probation Officers.

(d) In the 11 Reception Centres and 8 State Homes for Women, 7,685 women were admitted during the year and as at the end of the year there were only 575 inmates in these centres.

(e) As at the end of the year, there were 153 inmates in the 3 After Care Units for men and in the unit attached to certified school for Boys, Bangalore. In the After Care unit attached to the Institution for Mentally Handicapped Children, there were 36 inmates. Other than these, there were 2 after care homes for mentally retarded women, and as at the end of the year there were 188 women in these homes.

II. Child Welfare:

(a) Under the ICD scheme, 94 projects were functioning and the number of beneficiaries covered was 10.68 lakhs.

(b) Two lakh children were benefited under the Special Nutrition Programme, implemented in 70 towns, 8 tribal and 10 ITDP blocks.

(c) At the beginning of the year, there were 1,682 inmates in the 9 Juvenile Service Bureaus and 672 were admitted afresh; 913 inmates were released during the year.

III. Women Welfare

(a) 562 women in urban areas were given subsidy amouting to Rs.4.20 lakhs for taking up income generating activities. Financial assistance to the tune of Rs.0.56 lakh was given to 246 needy women for taking up training.

(b) Under the scheme of assistance to the marriages of widows, devadasis and institutional inmates, 24 widows, 8 institutional inmates and 21 devadasi women were given Rs.3,000/- each. Similarly about one lakh landless women labourers were sanctioned maternity allowance.

(c) Grant-in-aid to the tune of Rs.6 lakhs was given to the voluntary organisations working for the welfare of the women, Rs.20 lakhs grant to voluntary organisations for running creches in rural areas and Rs.2 lakhs grant to 40 Federation of Mahila Mandals for maintenance and purchase of equipments were released.

(d) Six voluntary organisations were given financial assistance of Rs.one lakh for establishing training-cum-production centre for women.

(e) The Bidar Integrated Rural Development Project, with 5 ICDS Projects, 50 Mahila Mandals, 75 creches and 10 weaning food production centres, was continued.

(f) Two institutions and one individual were given State Award for the best work done in the field of child welfare.

18.7 Department of Backward Classes and Minorities

18.7.1 The department was responsible for implementing various welfare measures for Backward Classes and Minorities in the field of education, training etc.by way of constructing pre and post matric hostels, running of orphanages, women welfare centres, sanction of scholarships and fee concession etc. and ensure their representation in State Civil Services and admission to institutions.

18.7.2 The department was headed by a Director, who was assisted by 2 Joint Directors, 3 Deputy Directors, 5 Assistant Directors, one Gazetted Manager and others. At the district level, the schemes were implemented by the Zilla Parishads with the assistance of District Officers and at taluk level Block Development Officers were responsible for implementing welfare measures. Sri K. Keshav Raj functioned as Director during the year.

1919-25.

18.7.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.2,689 lakhs, expenditure incurred waas Rs.2,507 lakhs.

18.7.4 653 pre matric hosels with 29,904 borders were there in the State. In addition to providing boarding and lodging facilities, two sets of dresses, medical aid, special coaching classes etc.were also provided in these hostels. 65 post matric hostels with 4,535 boarders were also run by the department. Boarding charge of Rs.150 p.m. per boarder was collected. To encourage the hosteliers, depending upon the course of study an incentive award of Rs.75 to Rs.250 was given to the persons who secure first class in the Annual Public examinations for which Rs. one lakh was spent. There were 245 pre-matric hostels with 9,584 boarders in the State which were run by the voluntary organisations. To these hostels grant of Rs.100 per boarder for 10 months towards boarding was given.

18.7.5 130 Orphanages with 12,891 inmates managed by the voluntary organisations were sanctioned a boarding grant of Rs.50/- p.m. per boarder for all the 12 months. This apart, two Government orphanages-one for boys and another for girls-with a sanctioned strength of 75 inmates each were also functioning. Free food, clothing books, medical aid etc. were provided in these orphanages.

18.7.6 53 Ashrama Schools-6 for Denotified tribes and 47 for Nomadic and Seminomadic tribes-with a total strength of 2,635 boarders were run by the department.

18.7.7 Pre-matric scholarship of Rs.75 to Rs.100 for 10 months, and post matric scholarships from Rs.300 to Rs.500 (depending upon the course) were given to Backward Tribe students who were not resident of Government or Government aided hostels. A cash incentive of Rs.2,500/- to each of the merited students of Backward Classes, securing highest marks in P.G courses and professional courses was also given. Stipend of Rs.50/- p.m. for 10 months was continued to be given to the trainees undergoing training in short-hand and typewriting in recognised Commercial Institutions.

18.7.8 Seventeen tailoring centres provided training in tailoring to backward class women and the trainees were paid a stipend of Rs.75 p.m. Free sewing machines were given to the successfull trainees. There was also one occupational institute for women at Gowribidanur where 120 backward class women were trained in tailoring, stenography, music, handiworks etc. for a period of two years. A stipend of Rs.100/- p.m. was given to them. This apart, training fee was also given to women undergoing training in the recognised training institutions.

18.7.9 44 Nursery-cum-Women Welfare Centres for denotified, nomadic and semi nomadic tribes continued to provide mid day meals, three sets of cloths and pre-school

education to children.

18.7.10 Twenty backward class persons were given training in Carpentary-cum-Production Centre, Dharwad, for 10 months and were paid a stipend of Rs.40/- p.m. during this period.

18.7.11 Various types of benefits such as providing assistance to the rural artisans whose annual income was less than Rs.6,000, marginal money loan scheme to start small industries/business, training for self employment, driving training in autorikshaws, light/heavy vehicles, post-diploma training in foremanship etc. were also continued.

18.8 Department of Disabled Welfare

18.8.1 With the intention of giving importance to the Welfare of the disabled, a new department viz.'Department of Disabled Welfare' was started during August 1988. Prior to the establishment of the department, the work was looked after by the department of Women and Children's Welfare.

18.8.2 It was a state level office with Director as the head of the department. He was assisted by one Deputy Director, one Assistant Director and other supporting staff. As this was a newly established department, the field level works were continued to be carried on by the Assistant Directors of Women and Children's Welfare Department. Till 26th October 1988, Smt. Ranjani Sri Kumar, Director of Women and Children's Welfare was in charge of the post of the Director. From 27th October till the end of the year Sri B.R. Jayaramaraj Urs functioned as the head of the department.

18.8.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.200 lakhs expenditure incurred was Rs.176 lakhs.

18.8.4 Activities of the department was as follows:

(a) Under the Seed Money Scheme meant for economic rehabilitation and recognition of the potentialities of the eligible entrepreneurs among the disabled, a loan amount of Rs.25,000 was given and of this 25% of the subsidy to loan amount was borne by the department. During the year, 38 persons availed this benefit.

(b) In the four deaf and four blind schools run by the department, 365 deaf and 304 blind children were studying and free boarding and lodging facilities were provided to them.

(c) Voluntary institutions/organisations running various welfare services were given financial assistance both from Central and State Governments. 30 such voluntary organisations were given a financial assistance of Rs.22

lakhs.

(d) Seven motorised tricycles and 13 hand operated tricycles were given to the disabled persons. Such of the disabled persons whose monthly income was less than Rs.2,500 were given 50% subsidy in the form of cash for petrol to a maximum of 15 litres per month. 29 persons availed this benefit.

(e) Under the State Government scholarship for physically handicapped,10,557 students whose annual family income was less than Rs.10,000 p.a. were given scholarship. Likewise, under the Central Government scholarship scheme for physically handicapped students studying in IX std. and above and whose family income was less than Rs. 24,000 p.a. 2,489 students were given scholarship.

(f) A Social Service Complex Institution for old, infirm and disabled persons, where free food, shelter and other facilities were provided, was run by the department. There were 54 inmates. There were also 4 old age homes run by voluntary organisations and financial assistance to the tune of Rs.0.88 lakh was given to them.

18.8.5 With the objective of preventing, early detecting and providing physical restoration services, a pilot project viz. district rehabilitation centre sponsored by the Central Government, was started in Mysore on an experimental basis. The Director of Disabled Welfare was the Project Co-ordinator. Survey work in 179 villages was completed and 3,220 disabled persons were identified. Rs.10 lakhs was given by the Central Government for construction of the building.

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C H A P T E R = 19

DEPARTMENTS UNDER

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

19.1 Department of Town Planning

19.1.1 The main activities of the Department of Town Planning were (i) preparation of development plans for cities/towns, potential villages, hill stations tourist centres, (ii) preparation of schemes for improvement of slums, river valleys, traffic and transportation plans (iii) approval of layout plans for private organisations and individuals, (iv) rendering technical advice regarding conversion of land for non-agricultural purposes (v) preparation of plans for Government and semi-government agencies and (vi) scrutiny of plans received for location of permanent and semi-permanent theatres.

19.1.2 Director of Town Planning was the head of the Department, who was assisted by a Joint Director, 4 Deputy Directors, and 7 Assistant Directors, 3 Senior Research Officers, one Headquarters Assistant and Assistant Director of Statistics at the headquarters and a Joint Director, 4 Deputy Directors and 23 Assistant Directors at the Regional level. Dr.R.M.Malavaiah held the post of Director during the year.

19.1.3 The department had a budget allotment of Rs.174 lakhs, against which an expenditure of Rs.131 lakhs was incurred. The revenue arned by the department was Rs. 0.40 lakhs.

19.1.4 Progress achieved by the department during the year was as follows:

(i) nine comprehensive development plans were finally approved, four comprehensive development plans were provisionally approved, ten outline development plans were finally approved and two outline development plans were provisionally approved;

(ii) preparation of development plan for non-submergible area of Bagalkot was completed;

(iii) under the Comprehensive Land Use Management Project, survey of 181 villages in the districts of Raichur, Bellary, Dharwad, Hassan and Chitradurga was takenup and taluka level, mandal level and base maps of all the villages showing existing land uses and structural conditions were prepared;

(iv) preparation of regional development plans for Krishna valley, Cauvery valley, Tungabhadra valley and Western Ghats regions were continued;

(v) development plans for 75 towns and 336 layout plans for residential/commercial and industrial purposes were prepared and

(vi) technical opinion in 1,658 cases of conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural uses and 82 cases under Karnataka Cinema (Regulation) Rules were furnished.

19.2. Directorate of Municipal Administration

19.2.1 The Directorate was responsible for administration of different types of local bodies viz., City/Town Municipalities, Notified areas and Sanitary Boards.

19.2.2 It was a state level office with Bangalore as its headquarters headed by a Director who was assisted by one Joint Director, one Deputy Controller, one Headquarters Assistant, one Assistant Director, One Accounts Officer, two Assistant Executive Engineers, two Assistant Engineers and other supporting staff. During the year the following persons functioned as Directors.

1.	Sri M.L.Chandrakeerthi	1.4.1988 to 2.7.1988
2.	Sri B.M.Shivaprakash I/C	3.7.1988 to 11.7.1988
3.	Sri B.V. Katti	12.7.1988 to 12.12.1988
4.	Sri B.M.Shivaprakash I/C	13.12.1988 to 9.1.1989
5.	Sri T.Y.Nayaz Ahmed	10.1.1989 to 31.3.1989.

19.2.3 A total number of 171 local bodies viz., 20 CMCs, 136 TMCs, 13 Notified areas and 2 Sanitary Boards were under the control of this department.

19.2.4 The total income earned by these local bodies during the year was Rs.5,291 lakhs against which an amount of Rs.4,635 lakhs was spent. Of the income earned, 18% was reserved for the welfare of SCs and STs.

19.2.5 During the year, the term of 153 Municipal Councils ended and as no election was held, Administrators were appointed to these Councils as per the Municipal Act of 1964.

19.2.6 Construction of 946 houses was completed. 221 house sites were distributed under Bhagya Mandira Scheme.

19.2.7 A scheme for providing Community Latrines for women-folk in small towns was approved by the Government and accordingly 58 towns were selected.

19.2.8 Centrally Sponsored Programme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns covered 23 towns. During the year, 45 ha. of land was acquired and developed, 500 sites was formed, 77 shops were constructed, 4 Kms. of road was formed, 250 new Latrines were constructed, 47 dry latrines were converted into wet. As against Rs.167 lakhs released, an amount of Rs.192 lakhs was spent.

* * * *

C H A P T E R - 20

DEPARTMENTS UNDER INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND STATISTICS SECRETARIAT

1919 26

20.1 Directorate of Economics and Statistics

20.1.1 A major technical department, the directorate was responsible for collection, processing, analysis and dissemination of statistical data on various socio-economic aspects of the State. The directorate also conducted sample surveys, field enquiries etc, on various socio-economic problems, co-ordinated the statistical activities of various state government departments and maintained liaison with the statistical organisations of central and other state governments. The directorate continued to enforce two Acts.viz the collection of Statistics Act, 1953 and Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969.

20.1.2 The directorate was headed by a Director. At the headquarters he was assisted by 5 Joint Directors, 10 Deputy Directors, 22 Assistant Directors, one Administrative Officer and other supporting staff. At the District level, each district was headed by a District Statistical Officer of the cadre of Deputy Director. Work in each of the taluks and blocks were looked after by a Statistical Inspector and Progress Assistant respectively. The Director also functioned as the Ex-Officio Chief Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the State Agricultural Census Commissioner and Officer on Special Duty and Statistical Authority. Sri S.M.Acharya functioned as Director till 19.9.1988 and Sri H.S.Nagaraj succeeded him.

20.1.3 As against the budget allotment of Rs.295 lakhs, the department incurred an expenditure of Rs.248 lakhs.

20.1.4 Work done in the Directorate during the year was as follows:

i) a report on the crop estimation survey for the period 1978-87 was prepared;

ii) a status report on the crop cutting experiments conducted under CADA, UKP for the period 1985-88 was prepared;

iii) results of crop estimation survey (general) for the year 1986-87 and those carried out in CADA project areas for the year 1987-88 were finalised;

iv) talukwise yield rates for all the crops under Crop Insurance Scheme for the year 1987-88 were prepared and furnished to the G.I.C. of India for preparing the indemnity tables for 1988-89;

v) 16,200 crop cutting experiments on 23 crops were planned;

vi) compilation of Part I and Part II of Rainfall Report for the year 1983 was completed;

vii) final estimates of area and production of important crops for the year 1987-88, index numbers of area, production and productivity of crops for the year 1985-86 were prepared; 93 forecast reports on 42 crops were issued;

viii) coverage of the survey on fruits, vegetables and minor crops was extended to two more crops viz, grapes and turmeric, estimated average yield and production of fruits and vegetables for the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 was completed;

ix) monthly consumer price index for working class in respect of 9 selected centres of State, monthwise index numbers of retail prices for urban, rural areas and Bangalore City and wholesale price index numbers of 24 agricultural commodities were computed;

x) weekly and fortnightly reviews on the trends of:

a) wholesale and retail prices of 20 important agricultural commodities;
b) retail prices of essential commodities;
c) monthly reviews on wholesale and retail prices of agricultural commodities were prepared;

xi) field work of the Family Income and Expenditure Survey, launched in 12 selected centres, was completed;

xii) a total number of 21 lakh records relating to the work of Directorate were keyed in the computers;

xiii) processing of data relating to (1) CPI Numbers of 9 selected centres, (2) construction of wholesale price index of agricultural commodities, (3) construction of retail price index for Bangalore Centre, (4) agricultural census 1985-86 (5) Districtwise rainfall data was completed;

xiv) quick estimates of net state domestic product of Karnataka for the year 1987-88, partially revised estimates for the year 1986-87, and district income estimates at current and constant prices (1970-71) for the year 1986-87 were prepared;

xv) anticipated estimates of state and per capita income at current and constant (1970-71) prices were prepared and issued;

xvi) a brochure entitled 'Net State Domestic Product of Karnataka 1970-71 to 1986-87' and a report on 'An Economic-cum-Purpose Classification of the Karnataka Government Budget 1988-89, were prepared and issued;

vii) reports on (1) the Index Numbers of Industrial Production for the years 1985-86 and 1986-87, (2) Annual Survey of Industries in Karnataka (Census Sector) 1970 to 1980-81 were prepared and issued;

xviii) survey work of the 43rd round in 233 and 169 urban samples of first, second and third sub-round of the National Sample Surveys were completed;

xix) annual reports on the working of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969 for the years 1982 and 1983 were prepared;

xx) under the scheme for institution of awards for good registration, 11 Rural and 5 Urban units were selected for the year 1986 and 17 Rural and 12 Urban units were selected and recommended for the year 1987;

xxi) reports on medical certification of causes of deaths for the years 1984 to 1986 and consolidated report on causes of death in rural areas for the year 1988 were prepared;

xxii) a report on the Annual Statistics relating to the representation of SC and ST in the State Civil Services as on 1.1.1988 was prepared;

xxiii) 20 general/regular publications from the head office and 25 publications from the district offices were brought out;

xxiv) thirty Probationery Assistant Directors were deputed to ATI, Mysore for field level training. 10 Statistical Inspectors and 18 Enumerators were given inservice training for 15 days.

* * * *

C H A P T E R – 21

DEPARTMENTS UNDER PLANNING SECRETARIAT

21.1 Karnataka Government Computer Centre

21.1.1 The main objectives of the Centre were (i) to perform regular and routine jobs of various departments on computers, (ii) impart Computer training to officials of other departments and (iii) provide services such as feasibility studies, system studies etc. to other departments.

21.1.2 A single unit department, it was headed by the Director, who was assisted by Systems Manager, Systems Analysts, Senior Programmers and Junior Programmers. The following Officers held the post of Director during the year.

1)	Smt	Tara Ajaisingh	... 16.3.1988 to 3.4.1988
2)	Sri	S.C.Khuntia	... 4.4.1988 to 20.7.1988
3)	Smt	Tara Ajaisingh	... 21.7.1988 to 10.10.1988
4)	Smt	Sobha Nambisan	... 11.10.1988 to 8.11.1988
5)	Smt	Tara Ajaisingh	... 9.11.1988 to date.

21.1.3 The Centre had a budget allotment of Rs. 97 lakhs of which an expenditure of Rs.52 lakhs was incurred. The revenue earned by the department was about 3 lakhs.

21.1.4 The Centre was implementing two programmes viz, training-cum-software development programme and strengthening of computer centre. Training was imparted to officials/officers of various departments and action was taken to strengthen the computer centre with new hardware. The regular jobs done by the centre during the year were (i) printing of pension forms (2) printing of monthly pay roll of the staff of departments of KGS, Police, SJP, DES, RTO, KSTDC & KGCC and (3) LDB financial accounting. In addition to this, 22 one time jobs pertaining to various departments were also done.

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C H A P T E R – 22

DEPARTMENTS UNDER SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT SECRETARIAT

22.1 Karnataka State Remote Sensing Technology Utilisation Centre, Bangalore.

22.1.1 The Karnataka State Remote Sensing Technology Utilisation Centre was established in February 1986 and it started functioning from the current year. Being the nodal agency, the centre will cater to the information needs of the State by analysing/interpreting the remotely sensed data from satellite and aircrafts.

22.1.2 The centre was headed by a Director assisted by three scientists and administrative supporting personnel.

22.1.3 The budget allotment was Rs.20 lakhs, of which Rs.17 lakhs was spent mainly for non-recurring expenses.

22.1.4 The Government have constituted a State level Co-ordination Committee for prioritisation and utilisation of Remote Sensing Technology in all Developmental Sectors of the State. Nearly 30 specific areas/themes were identified for prioritisation, project formulation and execution jointly with user departments in a phased manner. The centre undertook the following national projects co-ordinated by the Department of space, Government of India.

1. Landuse/Landcover mapping of all the districts of the State of Karnataka as a part of Nationwide Landuse Mapping to assist Planning based on Agro-climatic zones.

2. Integrated study to combat drought in Kolar and Bijapur districts.

3. Providing satellite remote sensing inputs to Groundwater source finding in villages under the National Technology Mission.

* * * *

ANNEXE - I

The following VIPs visited the State during the year 1988-89

Sl. No.	Name of the Dignitary	Period of Visit From	To
	1	2	3
	A.Foreign Dignitaries		
	Mr/Mrs.		
1.	Dr.Y.P.Khomako, Deputy Chairman Goa Plan of USSR High level Delegation	14.4.88	17.4.88
2.	Premadasa, Prime Minister of Srilanka	19.4.88	21.4.88
3.	J.R.Phiri, Principal Secretary, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Malawi	23.4.88	27.4.88
4.	H.E.Y.D.Dato Shri.Mohammed Najib Tun Hazi Abdul Razak, Minister for Youth and Sports Malayasia	28.7.88	29.7.88
5.	A.Parasuraman, Minister of Arts, Education & Culture, Mauritius Government	17.8.88	18.8.88
6.	Mohammed Kahr Advadi, Editor 'AITHAWRA', Syria	13.9.88	14.9.88
7.	Dr.Fancis Acquati, Minister for Industries, Science and Technology, Government of Ghana	15.9.88	16.9.88
8.	H.E.Shanelis Adigunna Minister for Labour and Social Welfare	11.10.88	16.10.88
9.	H.E.Dr.Peter Medgyessay, Deputy Prime-Minister of Hungary	26.10.88	27.10.88
10.	Moeen.A.Quareshi, Senior Voice President World Bank	29.10.88	30.10.88
11.	K.Wojna, Political Commentator Polish Radio and TV	18.11.88	20.11.88
12.	H.E.Sir, Veeraswamy Ringadoo, Governor General of Mauritius	22.11.88	24.11.88
13.	Mmmetlang Yever, First Secretary Press Delegation from Ghana	3.12.88	6.12.88
14.	David Bruno and 11 members delegation of American Council of Young Political Leaders	9.12.88	13.12.88
15.	Lord and Lady Oliver of Aylmeston	24.12.88	30.12.88
16.	John Nagendra, Prominent Writer from Uganda	31.1.89	3.2.89

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Sl. No.	Name of the Dignitary	Period of Visit	
		From	To
	1	2	3
17.	Hirato Arikawa	4.2.89	5.2.89
18.	Sodewo Aneko	4.2.89	5.2.89
19.	High level Hungarian Delegation	10.2.89	10.2.89
20.	Dato Dr.Mark Kodiag Dy.Chief Minister of Sabah, Malayasia	17.2.89	19.2.89
21.	H.E.Kenan Evren President of the Republic of Turkey	24.2.89	25.2.89
	B.Dignitaries from Other Parts of India		
	Sri/Smt		
1.	Keshal, Ex-Union Minister for Law	2.4.88	3.4.88
2.	Partibha Devi Singh Patil, Dy.Chairman, Rajyasabha	16.4.88	-
3.	Shankar Rao Jagtap, Speaker, Maharashtra Legislative Assembly	28.4.88	30.4.88
4.	Raja Reddy, Minister for Power, Andhra Pradesh	28.4.88	30.4.88
5.	T.Shivadass Menon, Minister for Power, Kerala	28.4.88	30.4.88
6.	Chimanbhai Patel, Leader of Opposition, Gujarath Legislative Assembly	1.5.88	3.5.88
7.	P.G.Moinon, Minister for Agriculture and Minor Irrigation, Meghalaya	3.5.88	4.5.88
8.	Joseph Madiadass, Labour, Corporation and Tourism Minister	13.5.88	17.5.88
9.	Prabhat Phodicar, Minister for Animal Husbandry, West Bengal	20.5.88	22.5.88
10.	Biju Patnaik, Ex-C.M.of Orissa	4.6.88	-
11.	Krishna Kumar, Union Dy.Minister for Information and Broadcasting	4.6.88	6.6.88
12.	Vasantha Nageswara Rao, Minister for Agriculture, Andhra Pradesh	4.6.88	6.6.88

contd..

Sl. No.	Name of the Dignitary	Period of Visit	
		From	To
	1	2	3
13.	Biju Patnaik, Leader of Opposition, Orissa	5.6.88	8.6.88
14.	Madhu Dandavate	5.6.88	6.6.88
15.	Radhakrishna Malvia, Union Deputy Minister for Labour	6.6.88	7.6.88
16.	Thambi Durai, Deputy Speaker of Loka Shaba	9.6.88	-
17.	H.Haleem, Dy.Chairman, Legislative Council West Bengal	15.6.88	18.6.88
18.	Giridhar Gomango, Union Minister for Tourism	15.6.88	18.6.88
19.	Yogendra Makawana, Union Minister of State for Steel	20.6.88	21.6.88
20.	Brigadier.T.Sailo, Ex-C.M. of Mizoram	25.6.88	27.6.88
21.	Baldar Shukla, Minister for Food, Madhya Pradesh	26.6.88	27.6.88
22.	Chimanbhai Patel, Leader of Opposition Gujarath	26.6.88	27.6.88
23.	Narendra Singh, Minister for Agriculture, Uttara Pradesh	26.6.88	27.6.88
24.	Sripad Rao, Home Minister, Andhra Pradesh	16.7.88	-
25.	Pandian, Speaker, Tamil Nadu Legislative Assembly	23.7.88	-
26.	Madhu Dandavathe, M.P.	24.7.88	26.7.88
27.	Chimanbai Patel, Leader of Opposition Gujarat	11.8.88	15.8.88
28.	Priyaranjan Dass Munshi, Union Minister of State for Commerce	17.8.88	20.8.88
29.	Sukh Ram, Union Minister for Food and Civil Supplies	1.9.88	2.9.88
30.	Curz Fransisco Moute, Minister of State for Sports, Goa	3.9.88	4.9.88
31.	Thambi Durai, Dy.Speaker Lok Sabha	9.9.88	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Dignitary	Period of Visit	
		From	To
	1	2	3
33.	M.M. [illegible], Union Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs	10.9.88	11.9.88
34.	O.G.Rajeham Gowd, Minister for Housing [illegible], Andhra Pradesh	19.9.88	—
35.	B.V.Mohan Reddy, Minister for Municipal Administration, Andhra Pradesh.	19.9.88	—
36.	Narendra Singh, Minister for Power, Madhya Pradesh.	24.9.88	25.9.88
37.	Krishn Kumar, Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting.	28.8.88	29.8.88
38.	Santosh Mohan Dev, Union Minister of State for Home	29.9.88	30.9.88
39.	Darbar Singh, M.P.	29.9.88	30.9.88
40.	Jagannath Pahadia, General Secretary, AICC	29.9.88	30.9.88
41.	Narasinga Rao Suryavanshi, M.P.	29.9.88	30.9.88
42.	Rajesh Pateel, Union Minister of State for Surface Transport.	3.10.88	—
43.	K.P.Tiwary, Union Minister of State for External Affairs	5.10.88	7.10.88
44.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal.	6.10.88	8.10.88
45.	Biju Patnaik, Opposition Leader, Orissa	10.10.88	11.10.88
46.	Chimanbhai Patel, Oppostion Leader, Gujarat	10.10.88	11.10.88
47.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal	15.10.88	—
48.	Chimanbhai Patel, Leader of Opposition, Gujart.	4.11.88	6.11.88
49.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal	7.11.88	9.11.88

Sl. No.	Name of the Dignitary	Period of Visit	
		From	To
	1	2	3
50.	Rafiq Ahmed, Union Minister for Textiles	10.11.88	12.11.88
51.	I.K.Gujral.	12.11.88	13.12.88
52.	Lt.Gen.J.S.Aurora	12.11.88	13.12.88
53.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal	18.11.88	20.11.88
54.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal	22.11.88	25.11.88
55.	Chintamani Panigrahi, Union Minister of State for Defence	24.11.88	25.11.88
56.	Krishna Kumar, Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting	27.11.88	-
57.	Krishna Kumar, Union Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting	4.12.88	5.12.88
58.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal	10.12.88	12.12.88
59.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal	16.12.88	17.12.88
60.	Bishnu Prasad, Ex-MP	16.12.88	18.12.88
61.	H.B.Narase Gowda, Minister for Law, Andhra Pradesh	17.12.88	18.12.88
62.	Mohisina Kidwai, Union Minister for Urban Develolpment	20.12.88	21.12.88
63.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal	22.12.88	26,12.88
64.	Krishna Maturi, Dy.Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly.	23.12.88	30.12.88
65.	Chandra Narasu, Minister for Information & Parliamentary Affairs, Uttara Pradesh	26.12.88	30.12.88
66.	Motilal Vora, Union Minister for Health	28.12.88	29.12.88
67.	A.K.Panja,Union Minister of State for Revenue	28.12.88	30.12.88
68.	B.Bharadwaj, Minister for Rural Development, Rajasthan	30.12.88	1.1.89

contd..

Sl. No.	Name of the Dignitary	Period of Visit	
		From	To
	1	2	3
69.	Harbert Suchig, Chairman, Previlage Committee and Chief Whip Meghalaya	1.1.89	-
70.	Krishna Kumar, Union Minister of State for Information	4.1.89	5.1.89
71.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal	22.1.89	25.1.89
72.	Vasanth Nageswar Rao, Minister for Agriculture Rural Development and Marketing, Andhra Pradesh	27.1.89	-
73.	Shushma Swaraj, Minister for Food and Civil Supplied, Haryana	1.2.89	5.2.89
74.	Harish, H.P.Zautya, Minister for Social Welfare, Goa.	5.2.89	8.2.89
75.	Minister for Revenue, Jammu & Kashmir	9.2.89	10.2.89
76.	Techi Takar, Minister for Industries, Arunaghala Pradesh.	9.2.89	13.2.89
77.	Mrs.Saraj Karpade, Union Minister for Health and Family Welfare	10.2.89	11.2.89
78.	M.M.Jacob, Union Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs.	10.2.89	-
79.	Rajesh Pilot, Union Minister of State for Surface Transport	14.2.89	15.2.89
80.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal	1.3.89	2.3.89
81.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal	18.3.89	19.3.89
82.	C.K.Jaffer Shariff, Union Minister of State for Coal	23.3.89	26.3.89
83.	L.Tompok Singh, Home and Medical Minister, Manipur	24.3.89	27.3.89

ANNEXE - II

Composition of State Government Employees

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category	Posts Sanctioned	Posts Applied	Of the total employees: Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1. Judiciary						
1.	Group A	493	474	462	12	16	2
2.	Group B	270	21	21	1	2	1
3.	Group C	7301	6412	5396	1016	1088	192
4.	Group D	2134	1760	1723	37	339	65
	Total-->	9955	8667	7602	1065	1425	260
	2. Directorate of Prosecutions and Govt. Litigation						
1.	Group A	134	130	127	3	4	-
2.	Group B	163	122	120	2	9	1
3.	Group C	436	354	242	112	26	8
4.	Group D	284	257	255	2	42	6
	Total-->	1017	863	744	119	81	14
	3. Directorate of Translations						
1.	Group A	11	11	8	3	3	-
2.	Group B	32	18	10	8	2	1
3.	Group C	45	27	18	9	2	-
4.	Group D	13	11	11	-	4	1
	Total-->	101	67	47	20	11	2
	4. Administrative Training Institute						
1.	Group A	27	17	16	1	-	-
2.	Group B	16	11	11	-	-	-
3.	Group C	130	116	90	26	11	2
4.	Group D	71	59	58	1	5	1
	Total-->	244	203	175	28	16	3

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts sanctioned	Posts filled	Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5. Office of the Special Commissioner, Karnataka, New Delhi						
1.	Group A	3	2	2	-	-	-
2.	Group B	3	3	3	-	-	-
3.	Group C	43	26	24	2	8	-
4.	Group D	65	60	60	-	16	5
	Total-->	114	91	89	2	19	5
	6. Hospitality Organisation						
1.	Group A	1	1	1	-	-	-
2.	Group B	2	2	2	-	-	-
3.	Group C	70	60	56	4	10	1
4.	Group D	150	95	91	4	40	2
	Total-->	223	158	150	8	50	3
	7. Commercial Taxes Department						
1.	Group A	321	358	343	15	50	30
2.	Group B	476	471	466	5	58	10
3.	Group C	4136	3785	3298	487	427	85
4.	Group D	1332	1169	1134	35	207	47
	Total-->	6265	5783	5241	542	737	152
	8. Karnataka Government Insurance Department						
1.	Group A	9	8	8	-	1	-
2.	Group B	32	28	27	1	2	1
3.	Group C	804	777	648	129	86	15
4.	Group D	126	107	105	2	16	2
	Total-->	971	920	788	132	115	18
	9. Directorate of Small Savings and State Lotteries						
1.	Group A	11	10	10	-	3	-
2.	Group B	24	16	15	1	3	-
3.	Group C	296	160	142	18	23	4
4.	Group D	34	28	27	1	5	2
	Total-->	365	214	194	20	28	6

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanct-ioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		10. Department of State Accounts					
1.	Group A	228	228	223	5	29	2
2.	Group B	80	80	79	1	12	1
3.	Group C	3105	2920	2641	279	297	38
4.	Group D	72	64	60	4	12	2
	Total-->	3485	3292	3003	289	350	43
		11. Department of Treasuries					
1.	Group A	34	24	21	3	5	-
2.	Group B	172	162	158	4	26	2
3.	Group C	2209	1971	1701	270	356	56
4.	Group D	410	382	372	10	74	21
	Total-->	2825	2539	2252	287	461	79
		12. Department of Excise					
1.	Group A	34	34	34	-	3	1
2.	Group B	65	61	61	-	9	1
3.	Group C	1233	1103	1054	49	223	40
4.	Group D	1987	1723	1714	9	389	62
	Total-->	3319	2921	2863	58	624	104
		13. Department of Fire Force					
1.	Group A	5	2	2	-	-	-
2.	Group B	1	1	1	-	-	-
3.	Group C	386	266	258	8	24	7
4.	Group D	1182	898	896	2	161	28
	Total-->	1574	1167	1157	10	185	35
		14. Department of Home Guards and Civil Defence					
1.	Group A	4	4	4	-	-	-
2.	Group B	15	12	12	-	1	-
3.	Group C	272	217	195	22	45	5
4.	Group D	67	45	45	-	9	1
	Total-->	358	278	256	22	55	6

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15. Department of Police						
1.	Group A	301	283	280	3	36	8
2.	Group B	588	540	531	9	54	42
3.	Group C	12524	11918	11572	346	1680	179
4.	Group D	33994	32845	32470	375	6301	779
	Total-->	47407	45586	44853	733	8071	1008
	16. Department of Prisons						
1.	Group A	21	7	7	–	1	1
2.	Group B	24	16	15	1	2	1
3.	Group C	1349	1050	1016	34	229	18
4.	Group D	80	68	68	–	29	1
	Total-->	1474	1141	1106	35	261	21
	17. Department of Sainik Welfare and Resettlement						
1.	Group A	10	10	10	–	–	–
2.	Group B	2	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Group C	66	52	52	–	2	1
4.	Group D	26	25	23	2	5	–
	Total-->	104	87	85	2	7	1
	18. Revenue Department, (a) Bangalore Division						
1.	Group A	47	43	42	1	7	–
2.	Group B	102	102	91	11	9	9
3.	Group C	3933	3362	3174	188	420	79
4.	Group D	797	716	653	63	120	18
	Total-->	4879	4223	3960	263	556	106
	19. (b) Belgaum Division						
1.	Group A	66	57	57	–	3	–
2.	Group B	114	107	105	2	21	2
3.	Group C	4475	3996	3881	115	590	22
4.	Group D	730	640	630	10	179	4
	Total-->	5385	4800	4673	127	795	28

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled by	Of the total employees: Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	20. (c) Gulbarga Division						
1.	Group A	31	30	30	—	8	—
2.	Group B	51	50	53		7	
3.	Group C	2494	2380	2111	41	332	4
4.	Group D	534	483	431	12	117	
	Total	3110	2925	2622	53	462	4
	21. (d) Mysore Division						
1.	Group A	43	37	39		9	
2.	Group B	86	75	71	4	10	1
3.	Group C	4578	4058	3821	237	547	28
4.	Group D	1464	1382	1367	15	306	21
	Total	6143	5554	5298	256	872	50
	22. Karnataka Appellate Tribunal						
1.	Group A	17	14	13	1	2	—
2.	Group B	3	3	3	—	1	—
3.	Group C	66	60	53	7	7	1
4.	Group D	54	37	36	1	7	—
	Total	140	114	105	9	17	1
	23. Department of Survey Settlement and Land Records						
1.	Group A	18	11	9	2	2	1
2.	Group B	55	50	49	1	6	5
3.	Group C	3890	3503	3246	257	268	66
4.	Group D	1729	1500	1485	15	265	45
	Total	4690	4064	3789	275	541	117
	24. Department of Stamps and Registration						
1.	Group A	47	47	46	1	16	3
2.	Group B	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Group C	2185	1851	1785	66	144	17
4.	Group D	458	393	387	6	121	22
	Total	2690	2291	2218	73	281	42

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	25. Department of Religious and Charitable Endowments						
1.	Group A	22	18	17	1	–	–
2.	Group B	25	21	17	4	2	–
3.	Group C	189	166	141	25	28	11
4.	Group D	59	48	46	2	7	2
	Total-->	295	253	221	32	37	13
	26. Department of Agriculture						
1.	Group A	497	417	416	1	39	6
2.	Group B	2362	2051	1925	126	179	44
3.	Group C	11055	8748	8401	347	1217	207
4.	Group D	1672	1510	1445	65	374	54
	Total- >	15586	12726	12187	539	1809	311
	27. Department of Horticulture						
1.	Group A	89	85	84	1	7	1
2.	Group B	665	621	613	8	72	6
3.	Group C	1310	1114	1057	59	123	21
4.	Group D	2433	1975	1800	175	528	48
	Total ->	4497	3797	3554	243	730	76
	28. Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services						
1.	Group A	340	338	321	17	16	9
2.	Group B	714	678	651	27	56	5
3.	Group C	4155	3852	3699	153	569	97
4.	Group D	3003	2419	2362	57	575	113
	Total-->	8212	7287	7033	254	1216	224
	29. Red Dane Project, Hessaraghatta						
1.	Group A	7	7	7	–	–	–
2.	Group B	6	6	6	–	–	–
3.	Group C	41	37	34	3	1	–
4.	Group D	61	47	44	3	8	3
	Total-->	115	97	91	6	9	3

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	30. Directorate of Fisheries						
1.	Group A	32	30	30	–	–	3
2.	Group B	199	177	177	–	40	2
3.	Group C	874	793	730	63	133	25
4.	Group D	203	185	181	4	43	4
	Total-->	1308	1185	1118	67	216	34
	31. Department of Forests						
1.	Group A	139	139	139	–	16	2
2.	Group B	1013	1009	1009	–	64	19
3.	Group C	9242	8045	7837	208	1328	417
4.	Group D	2331	2155	2100	55	352	183
	Total-->	12725	11348	11093	255	1810	621
	32. Department of Food and Civil Supplies						
1.	Group A	41	37	37	–	–	–
2.	Group B	32	25	23	2	5	–
3.	Group C	1229	808	734	74	107	39
4.	Group D	315	149	142	7	34	12
	Total-->	1617	1019	936	83	146	51
	33. Department of Motor Vehicles						
1.	Group A	38	34	33	1	3	2
2.	Group B	58	54	51	3	6	2
3.	Group C	1690	1406	1283	123	181	23
4.	Group D	413	271	258	13	85	3
	Total-->	2199	1765	1625	140	275	30
	34. Department of Information and Publicity						
1.	Group A	32	19	19	–	2	–
2.	Group B	44	40	36	4	4	2
3.	Group C	427	332	278	54	47	10
4.	Group D	195	167	164	3	12	2
	Total-->	698	558	497	61	65	14
	35. Department of Tourism						
1.	Group A	4	4	4	–	–	–
2.	Group B	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Group C	117	83	71	12	2	3
4.	Group D	37	36	34	2	5	1
	Total-->	158	123	109	14	7	4

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	36. Department of Youth Services and Sports						
1.	Group A	5	3	3	–	–	–
2.	Group B	34	28	26	2	1	–
3.	Group C	64	53	37	16	3	–
4.	Group D	32	23	22	1	4	1
	Total--->	135	107	88	19	8	1
	37. Directorate of Kannada and Culture						
1.	Group A	14	13	13	–	–	–
2.	Group B	26	25	24	1	2	–
3.	Group C	85	69	52	17	8	5
4.	Group D	51	46	45	1	13	–
	Total--->	176	153	134	19	23	5
	38. Department of Archaeology and Museums						
1.	Group A	6	5	5	–	–	–
2.	Group B	13	10	9	1	–	–
3.	Group C	123	77	68	9	9	8
4.	Group D	195	174	136	38	57	6
	Total--->	337	266	218	48	66	14
	39. Department of State Archieves						
1.	Group A	9	7	4	3	1	–
2.	Group B	19	13	12	1	1	–
3.	Group C	66	39	25	14	14	2
4.	Group D	46	35	32	3	9	2
	Total--->	140	94	73	21	25	4
	40. National Cadet Corps						
1.	Group A	2	1	1	–	–	–
2.	Group B	7	3	2	1	–	–
3.	Group C	580	526	477	49	32	2
4.	Group D	620	522	510	12	122	10
	Total--->	1209	1052	990	62	154	12
	41. Government Flying Training School						
1.	Group A	7	6	6	–	–	–
2.	Group B	1	1	1	–	–	–
3.	Group C	21	16	16	–	7	–
4.	Group D	30	18	18	–	11	–
	Total--->	59	41	41	–	18	–

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	42. Karnataka Gazetteer						
1.	Group A	2	2	2	-	-	-
2.	Group B	10	10	10	-	1	-
3.	Group C	16	14	14	-	1	-
4.	Group D	4	4	4	-	-	-
	Total-->	32	30	30	-	2	-
	43. Directorate of Industries and Commerce						
1.	Group A	119	75	75	-	11	3
2.	Group B	371	341	339	2	44	7
3.	Group C	1432	1400	1308	92	170	34
4.	Group D	73	73	70	3	9	1
	Total-->	1995	1889	1792	97	234	45
	44. Department of Mines and Geology						
1.	Group A	30	28	15	13	4	2
2.	Group B	291	269	265	4	11	1
3.	Group C	580	509	457	52	35	2
4.	Group D	379	285	279	6	32	4
	Total-->	1280	1091	1016	75	82	9
	45. Department of Sericulture						
1.	Group A	65	64	64	-	7	1
2.	Group B	437	357	338	19	35	4
3.	Group C	4740	4573	4424	149	463	95
4.	Group D	790	602	594	8	137	34
	Total-->	6032	5596	5420	176	642	134
	46. Department of Stores Purchase						
1.	Group A	7	7	5	2	-	-
2.	Group B	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Group C	51	51	34	17	6	1
4.	Group D	14	14	13	1	5	-
	Total-->	72	72	52	20	11	1
	47. Department of Public Instruction						
1.	Group A	629	531	486	45	80	13
2.	Group B	4757	4403	3860	543	527	60
3.	Group C	135533	124562	98764	25798	12813	1782
4.	Group D	4924	3579	3149	430	432	106
	Total-->	145843	133075	106259	26816	13852	1961

(No.)

Sl. No	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	48. Directorate of Technical Education						
1.	Group A	77	68	64	4	5	–
2.	Group B	646	657	620	37	34	7
3.	Group C	1577	1206	1100	106	148	19
4.	Group D	971	820	781	39	207	24
	Total--->	2468	2751	2565	186	394	50
	49. Department of Mining Education						
1.	Group A	1	1	1	–	–	–
2.	Group B	13	13	13		–	–
3.	Group C	16	11	10	1	3	–
4.	Group D	20	17	17	–	7	–
	Total--->	53	42	41	1	10	–
	50. Directorate of Vocational Education						
1.	Group A	3	8	8	–	–	–
2.	Group B	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Group C	25	24	20	4	3	–
4.	Group D	13	11	11	–	4	–
	Total--->	46	43	39	4	7	–
	51. Directorate of Mass Education						
1.	Group A	6	6	6	–	3	–
2.	Group B	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Group C	21	18	15	3	2	–
4.	Group D	6	5	5	–	1	–
	Total--->	33	29	26	3	6	–

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		52. Pre-University Education Board					
1.	Group A	10	–	–	–	–	–
2.	Group B	7	1	1	–	1	–
3.	Group C	119	106	80	26	18	8
4.	Group D	48	39	39	–	7	4
	Total-->	184	146	120	26	26	12
		53. Directorate of Collegiate Education					
1.	Group A	1114	892	679	213	47	12
2.	Group B	1251	1249	938	311	105	16
3.	Group C	1060	935	762	173	104	15
4.	Group D	1336	1071	941	130	216	38
	Total-->	4761	4147	3320	827	472	81
		54. Department of Public Libraries					
1.	Group A	1	1	1	–	–	–
2.	Group B	35	35	33	2	3	1
3.	Group C	694	673	558	115	95	19
4.	Group D	391	391	362	29	58	15
	Total-->	1121	1100	954	146	156	35
		55. Department of Printing, Stationery and Publications					
1.	Group A	9	9	9	–	–	–
2.	Group B	16	16	15	1	1	1
3.	Group C	1158	1066	1025	41	133	8
4.	Group D	813	767	736	31	155	4
	Total-->	1996	1858	1785	73	289	13
		56. Directorate of Health and Family Welfare Services					
1.	Group A	4465	3839	2818	1021	985	121
2.	Group B	778	405	347	58	58	103
3.	Group C	32781	29533	19349	10184	1670	318
4.	Group D	15162	13141	12090	1051	2438	430
	Total-->	53186	46918	34604	12314	5151	977
		57. Directorate of Medical Education					
1.	Group A	930	542	450	92	48	2
2.	Group B	–	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Group C	–	–	–	–	–	–
4.	Group D	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total-->	930	542	450	92	48	2

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanct-ioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	58. Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homoeopathy						
1.	Group A	127	68	55	13	1	-
2.	Group B	583	549	464	85	16	7
3.	Group C	579	476	246	230	42	13
4.	Group D	930	754	657	97	127	38
	Total-->	2219	1847	1422	425	186	58
	59. Department of Drugs Control						
1.	Group A	31	24	22	2	1	-
2.	Group B	60	56	52	4	1	1
3.	Group C	190	170	120	50	14	-
4.	Group D	116	103	103	-	29	4
	Total-->	397	353	297	56	45	5
	60. Population Centre						
1.	Group A	17	9	8	1	-	-
2.	Group B	3	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Group C	52	28	18	10	3	1
4.	Group D	8	6	6	-	1	-
	Total-->	80	43	32	11	4	1
	61. C and B - South Zone						
1.	Group A	135	135	135	-	16	6
2.	Group B	269	266	255	11	13	4
3.	Group C	1624	1557	1327	232	155	42
4.	Group D	752	702	647	55	126	29
	Total-->	2780	2662	2364	298	310	81
	62. C and B - North Zone						
1.	Group A	96	93	93	-	4	1
2.	Group B	260	257	256	1	11	3
3.	Group C	1056	993	938	55	70	10
4.	Group D	435	407	391	16	58	4
	Total-->	1847	1750	1678	72	143	18

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	63. Irrigation Department - South Zone, Mysore						
1.	Group A	117	117	117	-	22	1
2.	Group B	351	350	349	1	15	4
3.	Group C	1169	1008	942	66	119	23
4.	Group D	424	384	355	29	86	10
	Total -->	2061	1859	1763	96	242	38
	64. Irrigation Department North Zone, Belgaum						
1.	Group A	107	99	99	-	3	9
2.	Group B	331	286	280	6	28	11
3.	Group C	1525	1275	1218	57	136	68
4.	Group D	765	567	559	8	124	39
	Total-->	2728	2227	2156	71	291	121
	65. Department of Minor Irrigation, Bangalore						
1.	Group A	159	156	155	1	8	4
2.	Group B	460	413	410	3	2	1
3.	Group C	1412	1017	949	68	55	22
4.	Group D	376	255	251	4	23	3
	Total-->	2407	1841	1765	76	88	30
	66. National Highways Zone, Bangalore						
1.	Group A	42	42	42	-	3	
2.	Group B	112	112	110	2	6	2
3.	Group C	282	259	222	37	21	9
4.	Group D	86	80	77	3	16	3
	Total-->	522	493	451	42	46	14
	67. Irrigation Project, Central Zone, Munirabad						
1.	Group A	62	58	58	-	7	3
2.	Group B	254	240	239	1	7	5
3.	Group C	828	760	742	18	49	14
4.	Group D	236	226	206	20	41	39
	Total-->	1380	1284	1245	39	104	61
	68. U.K.P. Dam Zone, Almatti						
1.	Group A	59	37	37	-	1	-
2.	Group B	148	92	92	-	9	4
3.	Group C	507	406	393	13	50	30
4.	Group D	227	185	170	15	28	15
	Total-->	941	720	692	28	88	49

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanct-ioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		69. U.K.P. Canal Zone No.1, B.R.Gudi					
1.	Group A	69	56	56	–	9	1
2.	Group B	492	313	313	–	30	3
3.	Group C	1220	736	726	10	110	8
4.	Group D	381	247	235	12	41	4
	Total-->	2162	1352	1330	22	190	16
		70. U.K.P. Canal Zone No.2, Kembhavi					
1.	Group A	88	72	72	–	8	4
2.	Group B	292	210	210	–	19	13
3.	Group C	823	452	448	4	64	24
4.	Group D	259	172	169	3	19	8
	Total-->	1462	906	899	7	110	49
		71. U.K.P. Designs Zone, B.R. Gudi					
1.	Group A	37	27	27	–	3	–
2.	Group B	69	56	56	–	1	3
3.	Group C	192	124	121	3	15	3
4.	Group D	67	59	59	–	7	–
	Total-->	365	266	263	3	26	6
		72. Hemavathi Project, Gorur, Hassan					
1.	Group A	64	58	58	–	2	–
2.	Group B	167	165	165	–	3	2
3.	Group C	554	410	390	20	34	10
4.	Group D	151	144	138	6	19	1
	Total-->	936	777	751	26	58	13
		73. Hemavathi Canal Zone, Tumkur					
1.	Group A	68	62	62	–	9	1
2.	Group B	184	172	172	–	8	1
3.	Group C	604	373	360	13	45	7
4.	Group D	184	68	66	2	6	1
	Total-->	1040	675	660	15	68	10
		74. Irrigation Project Zone, Gulbarga					
1.	Group A	58	44	44	–	7	–
2.	Group B	184	130	130	–	14	5
3.	Group C	640	466	460	6	52	13
4.	Group D	176	168	166	2	21	3
	Total-->	1058	808	800	8	94	21

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		75. Department of Monitoring and Evaluation					
1.	Group A	14	14	14	–	2	–
2.	Group B	11	11	11	–	–	–
3.	Group C	25	19	12	7	3	–
4.	Group D	14	11	8	3	3	–
	Total-->	64	55	45	10	8	–
		76. Department of Architecture					
1.	Group A	7	2	2	–	–	–
2.	Group B	47	22	13	9	1	–
3.	Group C	38	37	22	15	–	–
4.	Group D	11	9	8	1	–	–
	Total-->	103	70	45	25	1	–
		77. Department of Ports and Inland Water Transport					
1.	Group A	9	8	8	–	–	–
2.	Group B	16	12	12	–	2	–
3.	Group C	303	247	235	12	31	4
4.	Group D	237	179	177	2	43	6
	Total-->	565	446	432	14	76	10
		78. Karnataka Engineering Research Station, K.R. Sagar					
1.	Group A	26	26	26	–	3	2
2.	Group B	68	64	61	3	1	–
3.	Group C	149	116	88	28	7	1
4.	Group D	49	43	42	1	8	1
	Total-->	292	249	217	32	19	4
		79. Water Resources Development Organisation					
1.	Group A	39	37	37	–	4	–
2.	Group B	124	114	106	8	3	5
3.	Group C	354	293	273	20	28	10
4.	Group D	150	150	147	3	22	7
	Total-->	667	594	563	31	57	22

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		80. Karnataka Electrical Inspectorate					
1.	Group A	7	7	7	–	–	–
2.	Group B	81	70	69	1	5	–
3.	Group C	104	75	67	8	19	1
4.	Group D	90	74	74	–	11	1
	Total-->	282	226	217	9	35	2
		81. Central Mechanical Organisation					
1.	Group A	28	28	28	–	2	1
2.	Group B	83	73	72	1	5	1
3.	Group C	292	192	179	13	20	2
4.	Group D	101	86	83	3	6	2
	Total-->	504	379	362	17	33	6
		82. Department of Public Health Engineering					
1.	Group A	62	52	51	1	9	–
2.	Group B	182	162	160	2	7	1
3.	Group C	573	416	366	50	30	3
4.	Group D	255	132	124	8	22	1
	Total-->	1072	762	701	61	68	5
		83. Department of Co-operation					
1.	Group A	117	100	100	–	15	4
2.	Group B	452	437	429	8	43	5
3.	Group C	1712	1568	1421	147	246	30
4.	Group D	835	578	570	8	121	19
	Total-->	3116	2683	2520	163	425	58
		84. Department of Co-operative Audit					
1.	Group A	59	53	53	–	10	1
2.	Group B	116	105	104	1	15	1
3.	Group C	1443	1169	1107	62	151	24
4.	Group D	289	234	230	4	44	6
	Total-->	1907	1561	1494	67	220	32
		85. Directorate of Sugar					
1.	Group A	2	2	2	–	–	–
2.	Group B	2	1	1	–	1	–
3.	Group C	15	15	10	5	2	–
4.	Group D	4	4	4	–	–	–
	Total-->	23	22	17	5	3	–

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	86. Department of Marketing						
1.	Group A	34	26	26	–	–	–
2.	Group B	101	92	90	2	10	–
3.	Group C	2318	2075	1939	136	234	57
4.	Group D	796	690	663	27	168	29
	Total-->	3249	2883	2718	165	412	86
	87. Department of Legal Meteorology and Consumer Protection						
1.	Group A	6	4	4	–	–	–
2.	Group B	30	29	29	–	6	1
3.	Group C	313	300	274	26	76	13
4.	Group D	114	109	107	2	38	7
	Total-->	463	442	414	28	120	21
	88. Department of Labour						
1.	Group A	23	22	21	1	4	–
2.	Group B	31	29	28	1	2	1
3.	Group C	394	371	317	54	45	15
4.	Group D	355	326	310	16	75	9
	Total-->	803	748	676	72	126	25
	89. Directorate of Employment and Training						
1.	Group A	26	25	25	–	5	1
2.	Group B	57	44	42	2	9	1
3.	Group C	332	319	275	44	58	6
4.	Group D	132	121	111	10	28	4
	Total-->	547	509	453	56	100	12
	90. Department of Factories and Boilers						
1.	Group A	15	10	9	1	1	2
2.	Group B	27	22	21	1	2	1
3.	Group C	127	96	74	22	20	7
4.	Group D	55	34	33	1	11	–
	Total-->	224	162	137	25	34	10
	91. Department of Employees' State Insurance						
1.	Group A	493	374	246	128	50	15
2.	Group B	5	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Group C	907	787	266	521	115	25
4.	Group D	1960	1513	937	576	216	61
	Total-->	3365	2674	1449	1225	381	101

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3.	4	5	6	7	8
		92. Directorate of Social Welfare					
1.	Group A	45	32	30	2	7	3
2.	Group B	38	35	32	3	7	1
3.	Group C	2726	2290	1144	1146	889	51
4.	Group D	3586	3120	1356	1764	1739	137
	Total-->	6395	5477	2562	2915	2642	2
		93. Department of Women and Children's Welfare					
1.	Group A	37	33	25	8	5	-
2.	Group B	181	163	97	66	27	3
3.	Group C	3001	2380	833	1547	324	74
4.	Group D	798	683	628	55	181	33
	Total-->	4017	3259	1583	1676	537	110
		94. Directorate of Backward Classes and Minorities					
1.	Group A	32	26	25	1	5	2
2.	Group B	7	3	2	1	-	-
3.	Group C	1182	1023	838	185	176	31
4.	Group D	2422	2162	1447	715	626	60
	Total-->	3643	3214	2312	902	807	93
		95. Department of Town Planning					
1.	Group A	49	13	13	-	2	-
2.	Group B	83	40	40	-	2	-
3.	Group C	408	263	240	23	29	5
4.	Group D	122	90	90	-	29	6
	Total-->	662	406	383	23	62	11
		96. Directorate of Municipal Administration					
1.	Group A	12	12	12	-	1	-
2.	Group B	2	2	2	-	-	-
3.	Group C	67	67	49	18	3	5
4.	Group D	17	14	14	-	5	1
	Total-->	98	95	77	18	9	6

(No.)

Sl. No.	Category of Posts	Posts Sanctioned	Posts filled	Of the total employees			
				Males	Females	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	97. Directorate of Economics and Statistics						
1.	Group A	132	107	103	4	10	2
2.	Group B	110	81	77	4	10	2
3.	Group C	1552	1478	1273	205	114	15
4.	Group D	75	62	62	-	8	-
	Total-->	1869	1728	1515	213	142	19
	98. Karnataka Government Computer Centre						
1.	Group A	11	6	5	1	-	-
2.	Group B	20	14	10	4	-	-
3.	Group C	107	73	52	21	12	1
4.	Group D	12	11	11	-	4	1
	Total-->	150	104	78	26	16	2

Note: Information is not availale for the following departments.,
1) Karnataka Government Secretariat Training Institute.
2) Karnataka Bhavan, New Delhi.
3) Chief Electrol Office.
4) Karnataka Administrative Tribunal.
5) K.S.E.E.B.
6) D.S.E.R.T.
7) India Population Project-III.
8) Bagalkot Town Development Authority.
9) CADA: a) T.B. Project.
b) U.K. Project.
c) M and G Project.
d) Cauvery Basin Project.
e) Bhadra Project.
10) Disabled Welfare.
11) Karnataka State Remote Sensing Technology Unit.

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